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**PLAN AND SCOPE OF
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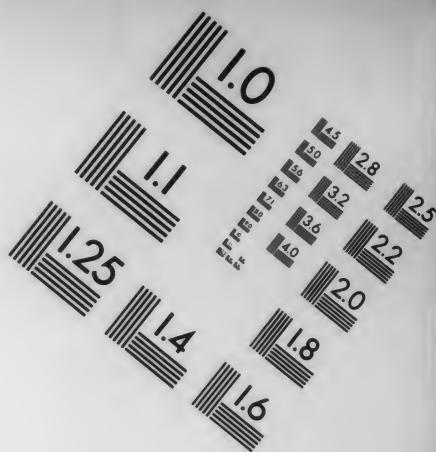
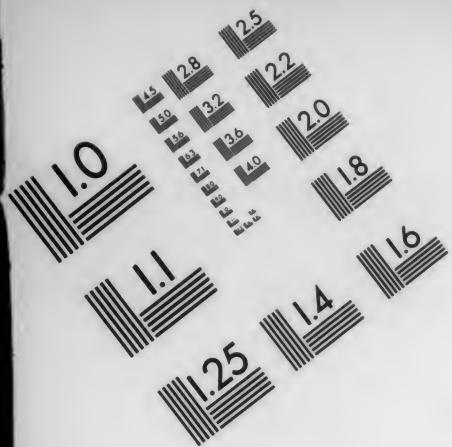


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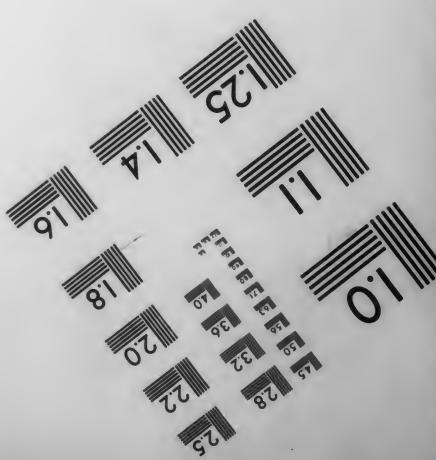
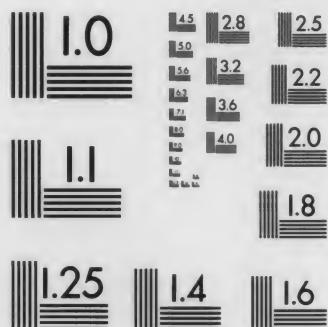
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The Plan and Scope of a Vergil Lexicon

WITH SPECIMEN ARTICLES

BY

MONROE NICHOLS WETMORE, Ph.D.

A THESIS PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
YALE UNIVERSITY IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE
OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
1904

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Preface.

This little book is intended to define the principles in accordance with which I shall work in preparing a complete *Lexicon to the Works of Vergil* and to illustrate these principles by a number of suitable articles.

There are two ends which I shall constantly keep in view until the work is finished: to make the lexicon as nearly perfect as possible from my own resources, and to issue it in its completed form within five years. As time passes between now and the date of publication, I may on my own initiative modify in many respects the plan which is here adopted. I shall certainly welcome, and give the most careful consideration to, all criticisms and suggestions from scholars.

Finally, it gives me great pleasure to express here my deep feeling of gratitude to Professor Edward P. Morris, L.H.D., and to Professor Hanns Oertel, Ph.D., for their assistance in perfecting this plan and for their encouragement in regard to the work which yet remains to be done.

M. N. W.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Williamstown, Mass.,
November, 1904.

The Plan and Scope of a Vergil Lexicon.

1. A *Lexicon to the Works of Vergil* belongs to a class of monographs which is of comparatively recent origin. It was on the 30th of April, 1864, that Ritschl (Wölfflin's Archiv, V., p. 584) wrote to Halm: "Wäre ich ein reicher Mann, ich würde Speziallexica drucken lassen." Soon after this we see that the idea had taken hold on the minds of several scholars. The reason why Ritschl and others about this time began to feel the need of special lexicons is not hard to see. On the one hand, it was then that the modern critical editions of the Latin writers were in progress. A first-rate lexicon to an author gives an editor or critic perfect control over the author's use of words and constructions. Therefore, even if a special lexicon is not an absolute necessity, it is certainly a great help in making an edition, critical or exegetical.

Again, the desire for special lexicons was felt by those scholars who were interested in historical syntax, lexicography and semantics. In these lines of work, too, no perfect book can be written until all the Latin writers are provided with lexicons. The first edition of Draeger's great work on historical syntax

was published in 1874. Draeger took as much material as he could from his predecessors and he gathered a great number of examples from his own reading; but how much easier, fuller and more valuable his work would have been if he could have had the advantages of a special lexicon to every Latin author! Also in the case of monographs much work has been done in compiling statistics concerning the uses of words and the constructions in various Latin authors. All this work would have been rendered more simple if special lexicons had been in existence.

2. Passing over the earlier indexes such as the one to Vergil, which is given in the Valpy reprint of the Delphin edition, but which a test will show to be very incomplete, it will be useful to review some of the standard special lexicons of our own period.

Work on special lexicons to Latin authors begins with H. Merguet's *Lexicon zu den Reden des Cicero*, the first fascicle of which was published at Jena in 1873, and the work was completed in 1884. The four volumes contain 3,500 quarto pages.

Merguet's *Lexicon zu den Schriften Caesar und seiner Fortsetzer* was published at Jena in 1886. This was followed the next year by the first volume of the same editor's *Lexicon zu den Philosophischen Schriften des Cicero*, which was completed by the third volume in 1894.

Gerber and Greef's *Lexicon Taciteum* began to appear in fascicles in 1877 at Leipzig. The last fascicle was issued in the summer of 1903.

S. Preuss' *Vollständiges Lexikon zu den pseudocäsarianischen Schriftwerken* was published at Erlangen in 1884.

H. Meusel's *Lexicon Cäsarianum* appeared at Berlin in 1884-1886.

R. Menge and S. Preuss published a Cäsar Lexicon at Leipzig in 1885-1886.

One volume of a *Lexicon Livianum* by F. Fügner was issued at Leipzig in 1897, but the publishers now announce that the other volumes of this excellent work will not appear.

Segebade and Lommatzsch's *Lexicon Petronianum* was published at Leipzig in 1898.

In the early eighties Mr. J. H. Onions tried to prepare a *Plautus Lexicon*, but before he had gone far with his work, he found that the text was still in too bad a condition to warrant his continuing.

The first fascicle of a *Lexique de Plaute* was published in 1900 under the direction of Prof. J. P. Waltzing of Liège. Since then a second fascicle has appeared.

The first fascicle of a *Lexicon Plautinum*, by Prof. G. Lodge, was published at Leipzig in 1901, and since then two other fascicles have appeared.

These special lexicons are referred to here in order to show what has already been done in this line and also for the following reason: It is proposed in this thesis to discuss the methods used in these various lexicons, considering the advantages and disadvantages of each, and on the basis of such a study to lay down the plan of a special lexicon to Vergil.

3. Leaving aside minor points for which methods may vary according to different authors indexed, there are some general questions which affect any lexicon of this kind. These I propose now to discuss.

A. First, as to mss. Of the more important lexicons mentioned above, those by Merguet and by Gerber and Greef rarely give variants, while those by Meusel and by Lodge *Readings* give practically all the ms. readings. This was a of mss. particularly hard task for Meusel, who complains in his preface of the lack of good critical editions of Cæsar.

The mss. of no author, either Greek or Latin, are superior to those of Vergil. There are three mss., practically complete, which were written not later than the sixth century. There is a wealth of other ms. material, and in general there is a remarkable agreement in the reading of these mss. It is, therefore, always easy to make a readable text of the acknowledged works of Vergil. To give all the ms. readings, therefore, would not be a very difficult task. The following consideration, however, leads me not to load the pages by recording all ms. variants. While Vergil is fortunate in his mss., he is also fortunate in having one of the best editions with a critical apparatus yet published for any Latin author. Every scholar who takes any especial interest in Vergil has a copy of Ribbeck's edition of Vergil, containing the critical apparatus, and to repeat in the lexicon all that Ribbeck gives in his footnotes appears a waste of space and time.

Still, any one who uses a lexicon has a right to expect that, if there is any uncertainty in the text of the passage quoted, a warning to that effect will be given. The method followed will

therefore be: Ribbeck's text-edition of Vergil (Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1895) is made the basis of this lexicon; but, wherever the best mss. fail to agree, the discrepancy will be marked with a dagger (obelisk)†. Occasionally, when one good ms. fails to agree with the others, it may possibly become advisable to note this reading in parenthesis <>. In such cases the mss. will, of course, be referred to as in Ribbeck.

B. Second, in regard to conjectures. On the admission of conjectures the more important lexicons are divided just as they are on the question of mss. Merguet, and Gerber and Greef rarely give conjectures, while Meusel and Lodge give all that have appeared in any of the great editions of their authors. Meusel takes conjectures even from periodical literature.

The mass of literature, bearing upon Vergil's works from the days of Verrius Flaccus to our own, is enormous; the conjectures of Peerlkamp alone are counted by the hundred. It is clearly impossible to take most of these into consideration. On the other hand, it is much to be desired that a special lexicon should not be confined to a single text, but it should be so arranged that it can be used with any one of the leading editions. I propose, therefore, to give the variants of the text as found in the latest edition of Ladewig (Berlin, 1891) and Conington (London, Bucolics and Georgics revised by Haverfield in 1898; Aeneid I.-VI. revised by Nettleship in 1884; Aeneid VII.-XII., 1883) for the greater works of Vergil; Gossrau (Quedlinburg, 1876) for the Aeneid, and Benoist (Paris, 1876-1880) and Thilo (Leipzig, 1886) in addition to Ribbeck for the whole of Vergil, except the Lydia, the Diræ and one or two of the Catalepta, for which I shall use Ribbeck alone. Most, if not all, other editors in making up their editions follow the text of one of these six great editions. The abbreviations will be as follows: Rb., Ribbeck; Con., Conington; Ld., Ladewig; Ben., Benoist; Th., Thilo; Gos., Gossrau. In such cases the passage will be entered both under the word which is found in the mss. and under the word substituted by the conjecture.

C. Spelling, even in Vergil, is a difficult problem. No two of the great editions agree entirely in this matter, though the tendency to follow the mss. is growing.

Spelling. The standard works on forms and spellings, Neue-Wagener, Brambach, and Lindsay, also the special works on the spelling of Vergil in the Heyne-Wagner edition of

Vergil, vol. V., p. 381ff., Orthographia Vergiliana, and Ribbeck's article in his prolegg., p. 231ff., De scriptura codicum antiquissimorum, are well known and easy of access, so that references to them under any particular word do not seem necessary. It seemed best, therefore, not to give any references on this subject but to adopt the spellings as found in Ribbeck's text-edition, since that is the basis of this lexicon.

D. Meusel in his Cæsar Lexicon under the word *pons* gives several references to articles on the bridge built by Cæsar across the Rhine. He has many other references of this Antiquarian and other sort, the result of a careful digest of books and pamphlets and much periodical literature. But references. after he had begun to publish his work, he became so impressed with the incompleteness of these references that he abandoned the idea in some of the later fascicles; although still later he returned to his original plan.

It would not be difficult to give many such references on various matters in Vergil, but as hardly any one would think of going to a lexicon for such information as this, and as bibliographies and editions would furnish information of this kind with far greater completeness than could be here attained, I shall give no references to such matters.

E. The lexicon must, of course, include the Bucolics, the Georgics, and the Aeneid. As to the shorter poems, it did not seem advisable to enter here upon the question of their authenticity. With the exception of two

Works of Vergil included. or three (such as the fine little parody of Catullus' fourth poem and the short poem in which he bids the muses a temporary farewell, when about to enter the school of Siron the Epicurean) scholars differ greatly. However, since they contain but little more than 1600 verses, the inclusion of them will not greatly increase the size of the lexicon. The abbreviations are: E., Eclogues; G., Georgics; A., Aeneid; Cu., Culex; Ci., Ciris; Co., Copa; M., Moretum; Ca., Catalepton; D., Diræ; L., Lydia.

F. In every instance enough of the context will be given to enable the reader to form a complete and correct idea of the use and meaning of the word. For example, in the case of a verb its meaning and syntax will be shown by quotations, giving as much as is necessary of the clause on which it depends, as well as of the clause in which it stands. In the case of a relative it must be clearly seen to what it refers,

and in the case of a conjunction it must be shown what two things are connected. So in all cases full, rather than meager, quotations will be given. But wherever any words in the text are not necessary in order to understand the use of the word under discussion, they will be omitted and such omissions will be indicated by dots.

In this matter I shall follow the example of Merguet, Meusel and Lodge, rather than that of Gerber and Greef, whose brevity often compels the reader to refer to the original in order to discover the exact meaning and syntax of a word.

G. Occasionally it may seem advisable for the editor to make a slight explanatory addition, in order that the meaning of the passage may be seen without looking up the reference. For example, under *ab* in A. I. 110, *tris* might not be understood, so I have given the quotation thus: [navis] *tris Eurus ab alto in brevia et syrtis urgvet*. All additions of such a nature will be enclosed in square brackets.

H. Meusel and Lodge give all proper names, though such articles in Meusel's lexicon are often little more than indexes.

The other editors do not give proper names at all, for the reason that there are already lists of proper names for nearly all Latin authors. But a mere index is not sufficient. If the lexicon is to give a true and complete picture of Vergilian usage, it ought to include proper names, because they also play their syntactical part. Therefore, proper names will be treated here like other words.

I. Articles on form to show at a glance just what forms of a word are used by the author are given occasionally and very briefly by Fügner, but Lodge has such an article under every word that occurs often enough to make a paragraph in the lexicon of considerable length. If a word occurs no more than ten or twelve times, it would not be worth while to give an article on form, for one could get the information in a moment from the examples themselves. Such articles do not appear in the other lexicons, except in Meusel's, where they are given under a few words, for example, *ab*.

To be sure, all the information contained in these articles is to be found in the body of the article, yet the saving of time by these summaries seemed considerable enough to add an article on form to most words.

In this same paragraph, wherever such a thing is necessary, will be a brief mention of any peculiarity, either in declension or otherwise, of a word. For example, "abs does not occur." Again, if it proves, for instance, that Vergil does not use the dative of a certain word, or if he uses one of two or three synonyms only in certain cases while using the others in the other cases, the usage being clearly marked, this fact will be stated.

Also, if it can be shown that in all instances but two or three the poet puts certain forms like *gramina*, *flumine*, or *flumina*, in the fifth foot, while *annem* and *herbas* occur in the sixth foot, that fact will be stated.

A certain amount of freedom as to what should be and what should not be inserted here must be granted to the editor.

J. Meusel and Lodge regularly give at the end of the discussion of a substantive of frequent occurrence a list of the adjectives and genitives used with this substantive, and Lists of ad- at the end of an article on a verb a list of the adverbs jectives and modifying this verb. In none of the other important adverbs. lexicons do such articles appear.

Although this information, too, could be obtained from the examples themselves, for the greater convenience of the reader this lexicon will give such articles in all instances where the number of examples is large enough to make it worth while.

K. We come now to the most important question of all: Shall we arrange the examples according to the logical or the formal method? This is a question of vital importance, in comparison with which all others, even Method of arrangement. in regard to mss. and conjectures, are secondary.

A very suggestive criticism of the logical method is given in the American Journal of Philology, XXIII. (1902) 2, p. 213, by E. W. Fay, in regard to Lodge's Lexicon Plautinum: "It should be borne in mind that classification, however delightful a mental exercise, is but a concession to the inherent mental shortcomings of the human being. Hardly any two will agree where it is necessary to stop in classification." Doubtless Professor Fay had read in Merguet's preface that ". . . die sonst übliche Gruppierung nach den verschiedenen Bedeutungen eines Wortes nicht nur vielfach mehr oder minder von subjectiver Auffassung abhängig ist." Similarly Meusel says:

"Sed alia etiam multa in hoc lexico insunt, quæ nec mihi probantur et aliis sine dubio displicebunt. Ex his non pauca ita comparata sunt, ut, quoniam in ipsius rei natura posita est difficultas, a nullo ita possint tractari, uti omni vituperatione careant. Nam et dispositio saepe non nihil habet incommodi et multi loci tales sunt, ut iure liceat dubitare, utrum haec an illa vis ac notio certæ cuidam voci tribuenda sit. Haud raro uno duobusve locis adductus voces, quas iam absoluisse mihi videbar, retractavi planeque immutavi, nihilo minus autem mihi ipsi satis facere non potui."

The great variety of purposes, also, for which a lexicon article may be consulted may make one scholar's arrangement along logical lines almost useless to another, because the logical method is necessarily subjective. The editor is often obliged to give his own interpretation to the passage and with this not all scholars can agree.¹ Like pointing a Hebrew text, it is a step in the interpretation of the passage.

In view of these general considerations and the fact that the use of the lexicon for historical grammar and textual criticism is of prime importance, it seemed best to adopt a formal plan of arrangement, so that, as is the case in Merguet's volumes, it may be seen instantly whether a certain word or combination of words or a certain form occur at all, and if so with what frequency.

To show how difficult or impossible the logical method of division in Vergil would be, I give at this point the examples of one word arranged according to this method.

FLUVIUS. I. *Sing.*: A. *Propr.*, a stream, a river, running water.

a. *In app.*:

explorant: hæc fontis stagna Numici,
hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortis habitare Latinos.

A. VII. 151.

¹In some instances no scholar can say that he knows the meaning of a word. Instances can be cited in Vergil where scholars cannot be sure whether the word is dative or ablative, e.g., *misero*, A. II. 738, and *toro*, A. IV. 691. Again, who can tell what kind of an abl. is *custode*, A. III. 221? J. W. Mackail in his essay on Vergil in English Verse says: "And alongside of this is the other fact, which must always be the despair of a translator, that Vergil has a greater power than any other poet ever has had of saturating his language with second meanings, as some precious stones are full of under lights."

β. *Obj.*:

dico:

tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,
a quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim
diximus.

A. VIII. 331.

inno:

pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles
et fluvium vinclis innaret Clœlia ruptis.

A. VIII. 651.

lenio:

Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
leniit.

A. VIII. 86.

peto:

Turnus paulatim excedere pugnat
et fluvium petere ac partem, quæ cingitur undat.

A. IX. 790.

relinquo:

progressi subeunt luco fluviumque relinquent.

A. VIII. 125.

γ. *Dat.*:

do:

at Metabus . . .
dat sese fluvio atque hastam cum virgine victor
gramineo donum Triviæ de cæspite vellit.

A. XI. 565.

proicio:

donec vi victus et ipso
pondere defecit prædamque ex unguibus ales
proiecit fluvio penitusque in nubila fugit.

A. XII. 256.

succedo:

flectere iter sociis terræque advertere proras
imperat et lætus fluvio succedit opaco.

A. VII. 36.

δ. *Gen.*:

apparet Camerina procul campique Geloi
immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.

A. III. 702.

e. *Abl.:*

huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amoenō
populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
visus . . .
tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis.

A. VIII. 31.

tantum effata caput glauco contexit amictu
multa gemens et se fluvio dea condidit alto.

A. XII. 886.

hunc† procul errantem rabidae venantis Iuli
commovere canes, fluvio cum forte secundo
deflueret ripaque æstus viridante levaret†.

A. VII. 494.

nulla religio vetuit . . .
balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri.

G. I. 272.

miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe
scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas.

A. VIII. 93.

hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amoenō
verticibus rapidis et multa flavos harena
in mare prorumpit.

A. VII. 30.

ζ. *With prep.:*

tum demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis
in fluvium dedit.

B. *The River God. a. Subj.:*

condo:

dixit, deinde lacu fluvius se condidit alto
ima petens.

dico: *vid. condo.*

A. IX. 816.

β. *Nom.=voc., or pred. nom.:*

semper celebaret donis,
corniger hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.

A. VIII. 77.

C. *A River in the Lower World.*a. *Dat.:*

ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.
navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit† ab unda.

A. VI. 384.

β. *With prep.:*

ad: has omnis, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
Lethæum† ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno.

A. VI. 749.

trans: tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque
informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

A. VI. 415.

D. *A Stream for Irrigation.*a. *Obj.:*

deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentis†.

G. I. 106.

E. *Water.*a. *In app.:*

[of Proteus]

ille suæ contra non immemor artis
omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,
ignemque horribilemque feram fluviumque liquentem.

G. IV. 442.

2. *Plur.: A. Propri.:*a. *Subj.:*

curro: in freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ
lustrabunt . . .
semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

A. I. 607.

sentio: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas.

G. I. 136.

amo: dum iuga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit, . . .
semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

E. V. 76.

inno: exactis gravidæ cum mensibus errant,
non illas gravibus quisquam iuga ducere plaustris,
non saltu† superaret viam sit passus et acrit
carpere prata fuga fluviosque innare rapacis.

G. III. 142.

tempo:

[pullus]

primus et ire viam et fluvios temptare minantist
audet et ignoto sese committere ponti,
nec vanos horret strepitus.

G. III. 77.

γ. Dat.:

hæc se carminibus promittit solvere mentes . . .
sistere aquam fluviis et vertere sidera retro.

A. IV. 489.

δ. Gen.:

nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima
< M carissima P R > nostro,
scis ut te cunctis unam . . . prætulerim.

A. XII. 142.

proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas
fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes
cum stabulis armenta tulit.

G. I. 482.

ε. Abl.:

dulcibus idcirco fluvii pecus omne magistri
perfundunt, udisque aries in gurgite villis
mersatur missusque secundo defluit amni.

G. III. 445.

ζ. With prep.:

in:

fraxinus in silvist pulcherrima, pinus in hortis,
populus in fluvii.

E. VII. 66.

B. Water. a. Obj.:

amo:

hinc et amant fluvios magis, et magis ubera tendunt
et salis occultum referunt in lacte saporem.

G. III. 396.

ministro: [for the stallion]

florentisque secant herbas fluviosque ministrant
farraque, ne blando nequeat superesse labori
invalidique patrum referant ieumnia nati.

G. III. 126.

præbeo:

post hinc digressus iubeo frondentia capris
arbuta sufficere et fluvios præbere recentis.

G. III. 301.

With most of this no fault can be found. The meanings are, as a rule, perfectly clear, for example, in G. I. 272: *nulla religio vetuit . . . gregem fluvio mersare salubri*. But what shall be said about G. I. 106: *deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentist?* Does *fluvius* here mean 'a river,' 'a rill,' 'a stream for irrigation,' or simply 'water'? Still more difficult than this, what was Vergil's idea of *fluvius* in the passage describing Proteus' transformations? *ille . . . transformat sese in miracula rerum, ignemque horribilemque feram fluviumque liquentem*, G. IV. 442. Is it a 'river,' 'running water,' or 'water'?

Again, in G. III. 396: *hinc et amant fluvios magis, et magis ubera tendunt*, does *fluvios* mean 'the rivers,' 'the streams,' or 'water'? In G. III. 126: *florentisque secant herbas fluviosque ministrant farraque*, the meaning is clear that the grass and the corn are to be cut and fed to the stallion in his stall, but this does not necessarily imply that the 'water' is likewise to be carried to the stall. The stallion might equally well be led down to the 'river,' or 'brook,' to drink. And finally the meaning is just as doubtful in G. III. 301.: *iubeo frondentia capris arbuta sufficere et fluvios præbere recentis*.

Almost any other word would have served this purpose as well. *Fluvius* was chosen at random, but probably *herba* would have shown a greater number of doubtful cases. It is often impossible to decide whether *herba* means 'grass' or 'corn,' or 'weeds,' or 'any kind of growth' including bushes. So, too, in the case of *videor*, there are several places where it seems impossible to determine whether the meaning is 'to seem' or the real passive 'to be seen.' For example,

nunc terras ordine longo

aut capere aut captas iam respectare videntur.
hæc dum Dardanio Aeneæ miranda videntur.
tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignis
Ilium.

A. I. 396.

A. I. 494.

hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit et ingens
visus ab Aurora cælum transcurrere nimbus
Idæique chori.

A. II. 624.

A. IX. 111.

Therefore, since we find a few cases with indefinite meanings in so many words in Vergil, the inconveniences of a logical arrangement seem to outweigh its possible advantages, however much some may prefer this system of arrangement in the case of

an author so clear and precise in the use of his words as Cæsar, for example.

Having reached this conclusion, namely, to adopt the formal method, for the various reasons given above, it was my intention to follow Merguet's system exactly. So I arranged the examples of *fluvius* as I thought Merguet would arrange them, as follows:

FLUVIUS, a stream, a river, running water, water.

A. *Sing.: I. Subject:*

condo:

dixit, deinde lacu fluvius se condidit alto,
ima petens. A. VIII. 66.

II. *After verbs: I. Accus.: a. Obj.:*

dico:

tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,
a quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim
diximus. A. VIII. 331.

induco:

deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentis. G. I. 106.

inno:

pontem auderet quia vellere Cœles
et fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis. A. VIII. 651.

lenio:

Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
leniit. A. VIII. 86.

peto:

Turnus paulatim exceedere pugna
et fluvium petere ac partem, quæ cingitur unda. A. IX. 790.

relinquo:

progressi subeunt luco fluviumque relincunt. A. VIII. 125.

B. *App.:*

explorant: hæc fontis stagna Numici,
hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortis habitare Latinos.
A. VII. 151.

do:

at Metabus . . .
dat sese fluvio atque hastam cum virgine victor
gramineo donum Triviæ de cæspite vellit. A. XI. 565.

proicio:

donec vi victus et ipso
pondere defecit prædamque ex unguibus ales
proiecit fluvio penitusque in nubila fugit. A. XII. 256.

propinquo:

ergo iter incepsum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.
navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda.

succedo:

flectere iter sociis terræque advertere proras
imperat et lætus fluvio succedit opaco. A. VII. 36.

ad:

has omnis, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
Lethæum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno. A. VI. 749.

in:

tum demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis
in fluvium dedit. A. IX. 816.

trans:

tandem trans fluvium incolmis vatemque virumque
informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva. A. VI. 415.

B. *In app.:*

ille suæ contra non immemor artis
omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,
ignemque horribilemque feram fluviumque liquentem.
G. IV. 442.

III. *Nom.=voc., or pred. nom.:*

semper celebrabere donis,
corniger hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum. A. VIII. 77.

IV. *After subst.:*

apparet Camerina procul campique Geloi
immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta. A. III. 702.

V. Circumstance:

huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amoeno
populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
visus . . .
tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis.
tantum effata caput glauco contexit amictu
multa gemens et se fluvio dea condidit alto.
hunc procul errantem rabidae venantis Iuli
commovere canes, fluvio cum forte secundo
deflueret ripaque aestus viridante levaret.
miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe
scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas.
nulla religio vetuit . . .
balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri.
hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amoeno
verticibus rapidis et multa flavos harena
in mare prorumpit.

B. Plur.: I. Subj.:

curro:
in freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ
lustrabunt . . .

A. VIII. 31.

A. XII. 886.

A. VII. 494.

A. VIII. 93.

G. I. 272.

A. VII. 30.

sentio:
tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas.

A. I. 607.

G. I. 136.

II. After verbs: 1. Accus.:

amo:
dum iuga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit, . . .
semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

E. V. 76.

G. III. 396.

hinc et amant fluvios magis, et magis ubera tendunt
et salis occultum referunt in lacte saporem.

inno:
exactis gravidæ cum mensibus errant,
non illas gravibus quisquam iuga ducere plaustris,
non saltu superare viam sit passus et acri
carpere prata fuga fluviosque innare rapacis.

G. III. 142.

ministro:
[for the stallion]
florentisque secant herbas fluviosque ministrant
farraque.

G. III. 126.

præbeo:
post hinc digressus iubeo frondentia capris
arbuta sufficere et fluvios præbere recentis.

G. III. 301.

tempo:

[pullus]

primus et ire viam et fluvios temptare minantis
audet et ignoto sese committere ponti,
nec vanos horret strepitus.

G. III. 77.

2. Dat.:

hæc se carminibus promittit solvere mentes . . .
sistere aquam fluvii et vertere sidera retro.

A. IV. 489.

III. After substantives:

nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima

< M carissima P R > nostro,

scis ut te cunctis unam . . . prætulerim.
proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas
fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes
cum stabulis armenta tulit.

A. XII. 142.

G. I. 482.

IV. Circumstance: 1. Ablat.:

dulcibus idcirco fluvii pecus omne magistri
perfundunt, udisque aries in gurgite villis
mersatur missusque secundo defluit amni.

G. III. 445.

2. With prep.:

fraxinus in silvis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis,
populus in fluvii.

E. VII. 66.

This particular word Vergil does not happen to use in the
accusative as the subject of an infinitive, but, if he had done so,
these examples would have been intermingled with the nominative
under the heading I. Subj.

The heading II. After verbs, with its subheadings 1. Accus.,
2. Dat., 3. With prep., seems confusing and capable of improvement.
For, if the accusatives of any word do occur both as
subject and as object, it becomes necessary to put these accusatives
under different headings. Again, in some examples the
substantive may be used with a preposition modifying the verb,
while in other examples the same preposition with the substantive
may not modify the verb at all. Then we should be
obliged to look for the examples of the prepositional phrase
under different headings.

One would hardly think of looking under IV. After subst.
for the genitives, until he had become accustomed to the system.
Then, too, the genitive might be a pred. gen. In that case it

would not come under this heading at all and the genitives of the word would be found under different headings. Moreover, some other case might be used after a substantive, for example, *pastor ab Amphryso*, G. III. 2. This would oblige us to class different cases together in one paragraph.

Finally, under *V. Umstand* (circumstance) the editor is often obliged to class together examples of the simple ablative and also the ablative with a preposition.

All these things are of minor importance, however. With a little practice one learns how to find what he wishes without much delay. But it seems probable that a scholar would not care to have the uses of a substantive as a subject, both nominative and accusative, intermingled. He would not wish to look under four different headings for the examples of *a sanguine*, finding them "After verbs," "After subst.," "After adj.," or "In phrases." So I propose to arrange the cases of substantives as they are given in the grammars. Then if one wishes to look up the uses of the accusative, for instance, he will find them all together. The examples of the subject accusative, if any occur, will come first. After this the objects and finally the uses with a preposition will be given. Likewise all the ablatives will be together, though arranged under different subheadings.

To show how my method of arranging the examples of a substantive differs from the logical method and that of Merguet, I give at this point the article on *fluvius* as it will appear in the lexicon.

FLUVIUS, a stream, a river, water. (37).

I. Form: *fluvius*, A. VIII. 66, 77; *fluvii*, A. III. 702; *fluvio*, A. VI. 384, VII. 36, XI. 565, XII. 256; *fluvium*, G. I. 106, IV. 442, A. VI. 415, 749, VII. 151, VIII. 86, 125, 331, 651, IX. 790, 816; *fluvio*, G. I. 272, A. VII. 30, 494, VIII. 31, 93, XII. 886; *fluvii*, G. I. 136, A. I. 607; *fluviorum*, G. I. 482, A. XII. 142; *fluvii*, A. IV. 489; *fluvios*, E. V. 76, G. III. 77, 126, 142, 301, 396; *fluvii*, E. VII. 66, G. III. 445.

	Sing.				Plu.							
	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Ecl.												
Geo.					2		1	1	1		5	1
Aen.	2	1	4	9			5	1	1	1		
Min.												
Total	2	1	4	11			6	2	2	1	6	2

II. Metric:

Of the 37 examples of *fluvius* 16 form the last half of the third foot and the first half of the fourth, while 13 cases are similarly divided between the second and third feet. This leaves only eight cases, of which one has caused much discussion, viz.: the form *fluviorum* at the beginning of G. I. 482.

III. Usage:

A. Sing. 1. Nom. a. Subj.:

condo:
dixit, deinde lacu fluvius se condidit alto,
ima petens. A. VIII. 66.
dico: *vid. condo.*

B. Nom.=voc., or pred. nom.:

semper celerabere donis,
corniger hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.

A. VIII. 77.

2. Gen. depend. on noun:

apparet Camerina procul campique Geloi
immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.

A. III. 702.

do:
at Metabus . . .

dat sese fluvio atque hastam cum virgine victor
gramineo donum Triviæ de cæspite vellit.
proicio:

A. XI. 565.

donec vi victus et ipso

pondere defecit prædamque ex unguibus ales
proiecit fluvio penitusque in nubila fugit.

A. XII. 256.

propinquuo:

ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.
navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda.

A. VI. 384.

succedo:

flectere iter sociis terræque advertere proras
imperat et lætus fluvio succedit opaco.

A. VII. 36.

4. Acc. a. In app. with subj.:

explorant: hæc fontis stagna Numici,
hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortis habitare Latinos.

A. VII. 151.

β. *Obj.:*

dico:

tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,
a quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim
diximus.

A. VIII. 331.

induco:

deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentist.

G. I. 106.

inno:

pontem auderet quia vellere Cœles
et fluvium vinclis innaret Clœlia ruptis.

A. VIII. 651.

lenio:

Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
leniit.

A. VIII. 86.

peto:

Turnus paulatim excedere pugnat
et fluvium petere ac partem, quæ cingitur undat.

A. IX. 790.

relinquo:

progressi subeunt luco fluviumque relincunt. A. VIII. 125.

γ. *With prep.:*

ad:

has omnis, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
Lethæum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno.

A. VI. 749.

in:

tum demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis
in fluvium dedit.

A. IX. 816.

trans:

tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque
informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

A. VI. 415.

δ. *In app.:*

ille suæ contra non immemor artis
omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,
ignemque horribilemque feram fluviumque liquentem.

G. IV. 442.

ε. *Abl.:*

huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amœno
populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
visus . . .
tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis.

A. VIII. 31.

A. XII. 886.

A. VII. 494.

A. VIII. 93.

G. I. 272.

A. VII. 30.

tantum effata caput glauco contexit amictu
multa gemens et se fluvio dea condidit alto.
hunc† procul errantem rabidæ venantis Iuli
commovere canes, fluvio cum forte secundo
deflueret ripaque æstus viridante levaret.
miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe
scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas.
nulla religio vetuit . . .
balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri.

hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amœno
verticibus rapidis et multa flavos harena
in mare prorumpit.

B. *Plu. 1. Nom. subj.:*

curro:
in freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ
lustrabunt . . .
semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

A. I. 607.

sentio:
tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas.

G. I. 136.

2. *Gen. depend. on noun:*

nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima < M
carissima P R > nostro,
scis ut te cunctis unam . . . prætulerim. A. XII. 142.
proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas
fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes
cum stabulis armenta tulit.

G. I. 482.

3. *Dat.:*

hæc se carminibus promittit solvere mentes . . .
sistere aquam fluvii et vertere sidera retro. A. IV. 489.

4. *Acc. obj.:*

amo:
dum iuga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit, . . .
semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

E. V. 76.

hinc et amant fluvios magis, et magis ubera tendunt
et salis occultum referunt in lacte saporem. G. III. 396.

inno:

exactis gravidæ cum mensibus errant,
non illas gravibus quisquam iuga ducere plaustris,
non saltu superaret viam sit passus et acri
carpere prata fuga fluviosque innare rapacis. G. III. 142.

ministro:

florentisque secant herbas fluviosque ministrant
farraque, ne blando nequeat superesse labori
invalidique patrum referant ieiunia nati. G. III. 126.

præbeo:

post hinc digressus iubeo frondentia capris
arbuta sufficere et fluvios præbere recentis. G. III. 301.

tempo: [pullus]

primus et ire viam et fluvios temptaret minantist
audet et ignoto sese committere pontit,
nec vanos horret strepitus. G. III. 77.

5. *Abl. a. With verb:*

dulcibus idcirco fluii pecus omne magistri
perfundunt, udisque aries in gurgite villis
mersatur missusque secundo defluit amni. G. III. 445.

β. *With prep.:*

fraxinus in silvist pulcherrima, pinus in hortis,
populus in fluii. E. VII. 66.

IV. *Modifiers; a. Gen.:*

hesperidum, A. VIII. 77.

β. *Adj. (14):*

altus, A. XII. 886; amoenus, A. VII. 30, VIII. 31;
corniger, A. VIII. 77; dulcis, G. III. 445; immanis, A. III. 702;
Lethæus, A. VI. 749; liquens, G. IV. 442; minans, G. III. 77;
opacus, A. VII. 36; rapax, G. III. 142; recens, G. III. 301;
salubris, G. I. 272; secundus, A. VII. 494; tumens, A. VIII. 86.

4. To illustrate the principles already laid down and to give an idea of how in other respects the examples will be classified, the following words are given. Under each word Reasons for selecting the words given in the specimen articles.

The reasons for selecting these words are as follows: All the more important parts of speech must be included among the specimen articles, and *ab* is believed to be the most difficult preposition from a syntactical point of view. If a satisfactory system of arrangement can be devised for *ab*, one would hardly expect any difficulty in arranging the examples of the other prepositions.

Most of the space allowed for these specimen articles should, of course, be devoted to substantives and verbs, on account of the importance of these two parts of speech. *Herba* and *gramen*, *amnis*, *flumen*, *fluvius* and *rivus* were chosen because these words form two groups of synonyms that probably have examples enough to bring up all the problems one may expect to meet in dealing with substantives, yet the number of examples is not great enough to make treatment here impossible.

No difficult question can be raised about the arrangement of the examples of an adjective. An adjective should, however, be given, and *gratus* illustrates perfectly the method of treating the uses of an adjective, while at the same time it is a word of comparatively rare occurrence.

Of the verbs, *scindere* was chosen not on account of its small number of examples, but because it is a good representative of a large class of verbs in Vergil that take simple constructions.

Proscindere is given because it is a compound of the previous verb and also to illustrate the treatment of a word of very rare occurrence.

Videre was chosen because it is probably as difficult in the constructions by which it is followed as any verb in Vergil, and also because it has a very large number of examples (296). Few verbs are more frequently used. It was my wish to give all the synonyms of *videre*, but they proved to be too numerous and of too frequent occurrence to allow presentation here.

5. F=schedæ Vaticanæ; G=schedæ Sangallensis rescriptæ; M=codex Mediceus; P=codex Palatinus; R=codex Romanus; V=schedæ Veronenses rescriptæ; γ=codex Gudianus.

Summary of signs and abbreviations given, or referred to, above.

Rb.=Ribbeck; Con.=Conington; Ld.=Ladewig; Gos.=Gosrau; Ben.=Benoist; Th.=Thilo.

E.=Eclogues; G.=Georgics (this cannot be confused with G.=schedæ Sangallensis, because it is used in a different way); A.=Aeneid; Cu.=Culex; Ci.=Ciris; Co.=Copa; M.=Moretum; Ca.=Catalepton; D.=Diræ; L.=Lydia.

< > show variants in ms. readings.

[] enclose explanatory additions of the editor.

† shows that some ms. or edition used has a different reading.

Other abbreviations, it is believed, will explain themselves.

6. SPECIMEN ARTICLES.

A, AB. *Ab*s does not occur.

I. *Form*: 1. *a* before b¹, c⁶, f⁵, i¹, l³, m¹⁰, n⁵, p¹², q⁶, s²², t¹⁵, v⁷.

2. *ab* before a⁶, e⁵, h⁶, i²⁵, i(cons.)⁵, l⁶, o²⁶,

I. A. or Ab. r⁶, s⁶, t³, u²⁸.

Ecl. Geo. Aen. Min. Total

A is found 6 22 60 6 94

Ab is found 20 21 133 11 185

Total 26 43 193 17 279

II. *Usage*:

accessus:

portus ab accessu ventorum immotus *Let* ingens
ipse. *J* A. III. 570.

adytum:

*L*dixerat hæc, adytis cum lubricus. *J* anguis ab imis
... septena volumina traxit. A. V. 84.

Vid. also *templum*.

Aeneas: [Iuno]

vincit ab Aenea. A. VII. 310.

æther: a. *After verbs and participi*ps:

harum unam celerem demisit ab æthere summo
Iuppiter. A. XII. 853.

Liamque rubescebat radiis mare et. *J* æthere ab alto
Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis. A. VII. 25.
L^{tum} cror et† volsæ. *J* labuntur ab æthere plumæ.

A. XI. 724.

deus æthere missus ab alto
festinare fugam *L*tortosque incidere funis
ecce iterum. *J* stimulat†. A. IV. 574.

hic pater omnipotens
Lintonuit radiisque ardenter lucis et auro
ipse manu† quatiens. *J* ostendit ab æthere nubem.

A. VII. 143.

namque improviso vibratus ab æthere fulgor
cum sonitu venit. A. VIII. 524.

*L*nihil ipsa nec auræ. *J*
nec sonitus memor aut venientis ab æthere teli.

A. XI. 802.

β. *After combin. of verb and reflex.*

*L*simul hæc effatus. *J* ab alto
æthere se misit. A. IX. 644.

agger: a. *After verbs and participi*ps:

*L*cum Laomedontia pubes. *J*
gramineo ripæ religavit ab aggere classem. A. VII. 106.
vidit ab adverso venientis aggeret Turnus. A. XII. 446.

β. *After an adj.*:

*L*Yncea tendentem† contra sociosque vocantem. *J*
vibranti gladio conixus ab aggere dexter†
occupat. A. IX. 769.

agmen: *L*conclamat ab agminet Volcenst. A. IX. 375.

altum: a. *After verbs and participi*ps:

*L*ardentes oculi atque. *J* attractus ab alto
spiritus. G. III. 505.

*L*hæc ait, et. *J* Maia† genitum demittit ab alto.
hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus *Let* nostræ secum ferat omnia mortis. A. I. 297.

A. IV. 661.

namque urget ab† alto
arboribusque satisque notis *L*pecorique sinister. *J*

G. I. 443.

[navis] tris Eurus ab alto
in brevia et syrtis urguit. A. I. 110.

β. After combin. of subst. and verb:
Lunctatur et amnis
rauca sonans, revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto. A. IX. 125.

γ. After subst.:
Linsula portum
efficit obiectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
frangitur Linque sinus scindit sese, unda Lreductos. A. I. 160.

amnis:
et quæt virgineo libata Acheloist ab amne
liliat vimineist attulit in calathis. Co. 15.

Amphrysus:
Lte quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande canemus,
pastor ab Amphryso, Lvos, silvæ amnesque Lycae. G. III. 2.

annus:
a. After adj. pronoun:
alter ab undecimo tum me iam acceperat annus. E. VIII. 39.

β. After subst.:
Ltu quoque nunc stares immanis truncus in armis,
esset par ætas et idem si robur ab annis,
Turne. A. XI. 174.

γ. In phrases:
Ltu modo, quos in spem statues summittere gentis,
præcipuum iam inde a teneris impende laborem. G. III. 74.
pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis. A. II. 87.
tua cernere facta
adsuescat primis et te miretur ab annis. A. VIII. 517.
Laudite o mentibus æquis,
Aeneadæ, neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis,
quæ ferimus. A. IX. 235.

ara:
Lobvius, ambustum torrem Corynæus ab ara
corripit. A. XII. 298.

Argos:
LHerculis Antoren comitem, qui missus ab Argis
Lhæserat Euandro atque Itala conserderat urbe. A. X. 779.

Lecce autem Inachiis, sese referebat ab Argis
sæva Iovis coniunx. A. VII. 286.

arma:
Lper eversæ, genitor, fumantia Troiæ
excidia obtestor, liceat dimittere ab armis
incolumem Ascanium. A. X. 46.

Lhis actis aliud genitor secum ipse volutat,
Iturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis. A. XII. 844.

Arpi:
Latque iterum in Teucros Aetolis, surgit ab Arpis
Tydides. A. X. 28.

arx:
Laocoont ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
ut belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce
extulit. A. II. 41.

Ascanius:
fecerat Ignipotens, illic genus omne futuræ
stirpis ab Ascanio Lpugnataque in ordine bella. A. VIII. 1.

astrum:
Lcum levis ætheriis, delapsus Somnus ab astris
Laëra dimovit tenebrosum. A. V. 838.

auris:
ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab auret. A. IX. 417.

Aurora:
Let ingens,
visus ab Aurora cælum transcurrere nimbus. A. IX. 111.

avus:
Lventusque secabat
materno, veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles. A. IV. 258.

Belus:
implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnis
a Belo soliti. A. I. 730.

cælum:
Lquamvis, solus avem cælo deiecit ab alto.
Lhoc tunc, Ignipotens cælo descendit ab alto. A. VIII. 423.
hic pater omnipotens ter cælo clarus ab alto
intonuit. A. VII. 141.

Limperio Iovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem
depulit et, cælo tandem miseratus ab alto est. A. V. 727.

caput:
nam capite at summo regis (mirabile dictu)
candida cæsariet frondebant tempora lauro,
Lat roseus medio surgebat vertice crinis. Ci. 120.

cardo:
 *L*limina perrumpit, postisque a cardine vellit. A. II. 480.

carina:
 iam sibi tum at curvis male temperat unda carinis. G. I. 360.

cervix:
 marmorea caput a cervice revolsum
 *L*Hebrus volveret. G. IV. 523.

Chaon:
 Chaoniamque omnem Troiano a Chaone dixit. A. III. 335.

Chaos:
 Clymene
 aqueat Chao densos divom numerabat amores. G. IV. 347.

crimen:
 *L*accipe nunc Danaum insidias, et, crimine ab uno
 disce omnis. A. II. 65.

culmen:
 ruit alto a culmine Troia. A. II. 290.

*L*divom inclemens, divom,
 has evertit opes, sternitque a culmine Troiam. A. II. 603.

cura:
 Alcestis ab omni
 inviolata vacat, *L*quod sœva mariti
 in Chalcondoni, Admetit turat morata est. Cu. 262.

 vitamque ab omni vindicabimus cura. Ca. V. (VII.) 10.

ego:
 iam pridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat. E. II. 43.

 aut reddit a nobis Aurora diemque reducit. G. I. 249.

equus:
 dereptumque ab equo dextra complectitur hostem. A. XI. 743.

*L*Camilla
 occurrit, portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis
 desiluit. A. XI. 499.

Euander:
 namque ut ab Euandro castris ingressus Etruscis
 regem adit. A. X. 148.

femur:
 ocius ensem
 Aeneas, *L*viso Tyrrheni sanguine latus, eripit a feminine. A. X. 788.

fluctus:
 portus ab euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum. A. III. 533.

flumen:
 *L*ecce ruit magnisque, urbem terroribus implet,
 instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros
 Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis. A. XI. 449.

*L*Tityre, pascentes a flumine reice capellas. E. III. 96.

fons:
 *L*huc ager ille malus, dulcesque a fontibus undæ
 ad plenum calcentur. G. II. 243.

frater:
 ulta virum poenas inimico at fratre recepi. A. IV. 656.

frigus:
 *L*huc mihi, dum teneras, defendo a frigore myrtos. E. VII. 6.

gurges:
 aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
 quam multæ glomerantur aves. A. VI. 310.

*L*nec quisquam æras acies ex agmine tanto
 miseri putet, aëriam sed, gurgite ab alto
 urgueri volucrum, raucarum ad litora nubem. A. VII. 704.

hasta:
 tum summa ipsius ab hasta
 defringit ferrum. A. XI. 747.

Hector:
 Lei mihi qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo
 Hectore, qui reddit exuvias indutus Achilli. A. II. 274.

herba:
 *L*color est et pluribus unus,
 nec totus viridis, quia lacte at frusta repugnant,
 nec de lacte nitens, quia, tot variatur ab herbis. M. 106.

Hister:
 coniurato descendens Dacus ab Histro. G. II. 497.

hostis:
 *L*numina nulla premunt, mortali urgemur ab hoste
 mortales. A. X. 375.

humus:
 æquævomque ab humo miserans attollit amicum. A. V. 452.

accessi viridemque ab humo convellere silvam
conatus. A. III. 24.

ictus: abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu.
tunsa† ceres silicum rapido decurrunt ab ictu. A. V. 428.
M. 27.

Ida: hic Venus
dictamnum† genetrix Cretæa carpit ab Ida.
quem præpes ab Ida
sublimem pedibus rapuit Iovis armiger uncis. A. XII. 412.
A. V. 254.

ignis: quinque tenent cælum zonæ: quarum una corusco
semper sole rubens et torrida semper ab igni. G. I. 234.

ilex: ante sinistra cava monuisset ab ilice cornix.
(sæpe sinistra cava prædixit ab ilice cornix).
[Ben.; not in Rb. or any early ms.] E. IX. 15.
E. I. 18.

ille: a. After adj. pronoun:
fortunatæ puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo. E. V. 49.

β. After verbs:
monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
dicitur. A. VI. 234.

Ltotus et ille dies et qui nascentur ab illo
Lexactum ad mensem pluvia ventisque carebunt. G. I. 434.
et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis. A. III. 98.

imum: cuperemt cum vertere ab imo
structa meis manibus periuræt mœnia Troiæ. A. V. 810.

Indi: discurrit . . .
usque† coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis. G. IV. 293.

inguin: *Hic* demum, hippomanes vero quod nomine dicunt
pastores, lentum destillat ab inguine virus. G. III. 281.

integrum: magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo. E. IV. 5.

ipse: Lipsum obtestemur, veniamque oremus ab ipso. A. XI. 358.
Lipsat iugist namque Ida potest feritatist, ab ipsa
Idat faces altrix cupidist præbebat alumnist. Cu. 311.

is: laurus erat . . . quam . . .
ipse ferebatur Phœbo sacrasse Latinus
Laurentisque ab ea nomen posuisse colonis. A. VII. 63.

Iulus: Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo. A. I. 288.

iugulum: contra ille repugnans
sustinet a iugulo dextram. A. XI. 750.

Iuppiter: a. After particip.:
stabunt et Parii lapides, spirantia signa,
Assaraci proles demissæque ab Iove gentis
nomina [Trosque parens et Troiæt Cynthius auctor.] G. III. 35.

[nunc etiam] interpres divom Iove missus ab ipso
. . . celeris mandata per auras
detulit. A. IV. 356.

[nunc et] Iove missus ab ipso
interpres divom fert horrida iussa *<dicta M>* per
auras. A. IV. 377.

β. After combin. of verb and subst.:
quid memorem Alciden? et mit genus ab Iove summo.
ab Iove principium musæ: [Iovis omnia plena.] E. III. 60.
ab Iove principium generis, [Iove Dardana pubes
gaudet avo.] A. VII. 219.

γ. After subst.:
Italiam quæro patriam† et genus ab Iove summo. A. I. 380.

lac: neque ego Alcippen nec Phyllida habebam,
depulso a lacte domi quæ clauderet agnost. E. VII. 15.

lacrima: quis talia fando . . .
temperet a lacrimis? A. II. 8.

limen: [nec non et] gemini custodes limine ab alto
præcedunt [gressumque canes comitantur erilem.] A. VIII. 461.

cum te
restitui superis letit iam liminet ab ipso? Cu. 224.

limes:

hinc tibi, quæ semper, vicino ab limite *sæpes* . . .
sæpe levi somnum suadet inire susurro. E. I. 53.

litus:

a. *After verbs and participi.*:
socios in cœtum litore ab omni
advocat Aeneas.
Lgemino dimittunt bracchia muro
turriti scopuli. refugitque ab litore templum. A. III. 536.
labitur interea resoluta ab litore classis. Ci. 459.
Vid. populus, A. VIII. 686.

b. *After subst.*:

addam . . .
Let duo rapta manu diverso ex hoste tropæa.
bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore *gentes*. G. III. 33.

γ. *After combin. of subst. and verb*:

Lfugite atque ab litore funem
rumpite. A. III. 639.

lumen:

hic iuvenem in latebris aversum at lumine nympha
collocat. G. IV. 423.

Lycia:

et Clarus et Thæmont Lycia comitantur ab alta. A. X. 126.

malus:

nodos et vincula linea rupit,
quis innixa pedem malo pendebat ab alto.
columbam,
Lquo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto. A. V. 489.

[manus:]

Ltum lateri atque umeris Tegeæum subligat ensem,
demissa ab læva pantheræ terga retorquens. A. VIII. 460.

mater:

Lmulti etiam excretos. prohibent a matribus hædos. G. III. 398.

mensis:

terræ
pingue solum primis extemps a mensibus anni
fortes inverant tauri. G. I. 64.

mentum:

Loptuma torvæ
forma bovis, cui turpe caput, cui plurima cervix,
et crurum tenuis a mento palearia pendent. G. III. 53.

mœnia:

cum sese a mœnibus heros
LPriamides multis] Helenus Lcomitantibus] adfert. A. III. 345.

moles:

primus ab adversa conclamat mole Caicus. A. IX. 35.

mors:

infelix virgo neququam at morte recepta
Lincultum solis in rupibus exigit ævum.]
socios a morte reduxi.
cognoscite, Teucri, . . . Ci. 517.

et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta. A. IV. 375.

navis:

vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis?
Loramus:] prohibe infandos a navibus ignis.
referens a navibus ignis A. II. 375.

Argolicis Phrygios torva feritate repulso.
sociumque furens a navibus agmen
ferro accincta vocat. Cu. 302.

nomen:

(mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi). A. V. 117.

occasus:

quantus ab occasu veniens pluvialibus hædist
verberat imber humum. A. IX. 668.

Oeta:

et piger aurata procedit Vesper ab Oeta.
et gelida venientem ignem quatibat ab Oeta. Cu. 203.

Olympus:

primus ab ætherio venit Saturnus Olympo. A. VIII. 319.

ora:

generos externis adfore ab oris,
hoc Latio restare canunt. A. VII. 270.

Lille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris.
quæ manus interea Tuscis comitetur ab oris

Aenean.
qualis hyperboreis aquilo cum densus ab oris
incubuit. A. X. 164.

primus init bellum Tyrrhenis asper ab oris
contemptor divom Mezentius. G. III. 196.

A. VII. 647.

arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
 Italiam fato profugus Laviniaque venit
 litora.
 sed vos qui tandem quibus autem venistis ab oris,
 quove tenetis iter?
 quibus Hector ab oris
 expectate venis?
 ordo:
 illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt. A. III. 447.
 tum satus Anchisa delectos ordine ab omni
 centum oratores angusta ad moenia regis
 ire iubet. A. VII. 152.

origo:
 a. After verbs and participi:
 l'nox tamen ardantis accingar dicere pugnas
 Caesaris et nomen fama tot ferre per annos. A. I. 369.
 Tithoni prima quott abest ab origine Cæsar.
 series longissima rerum
 per tot ducta viros antiquat ab origine gentis. A. I. 642.
 lo dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam. A. I. 372.

b. After subst.:
 vestibulo astabant, aliique ab origine reges
 Martiaque ob patriam pugnando volnerat passi. A. VII. 181.

γ. In phrases:
 nec singula morbi
 corpora corripiunt, sed tota æstiva repente,
 spemque gregemque simul cunctamque ab origine gentem. G. III. 473.

L'immo age, et a prima, dic, hospes, origine nobis
 insidias' inquit 'Danaum casusque tuorum.' A. I. 753.
 altius omnem
 expediam prima repetens ab origine famam. G. IV. 286.

os:
 totoque ardantis ab ore
 scintillæ absistunt, Locus micat acribus ignis. A. XII. 101.
 Lea vox audita laborum
 prima tulit finem, primamque loquentis ab ore
 eripuit pater. A. VII. 118.

Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
 exposcit pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore. A. IV. 79.

ovile:
 illius aram
 saepe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus. E. I. 8.

Pachynus:
 Iovis coniunx . . . classemque ex æthere longe
 Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno. A. VII. 289.

Pallas:
 Arcades hist oris, genus at Pallante profectum, . . .
 delegere locum Let posuere in montibus urbem. A. VIII. 51.

patria:
 tu procul a patria (nec sit mihi credere tantum)
 Alpinas a! dura nives et frigora Rheni
 me sine sola vides. E. X. 46.

pauper:
 interdum locuples a paupere plura petebat. M. 65.

pectus:
 l'utum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo. A. I. 485.
 funditque preces rex pectore ab imo. A. VI. 55.
 Iquarenti talibus ille
 suspirans imoque trahens a pectore vocem. A. I. 371.

pestis:
 L'restinctus donec vapor omnis et omnes
 quattuor amissis servatae a peste carinæ. A. V. 699.

populus:
 L'hinc ope barbarica variisque Antonius armis,
 victor ab Auroræ populis et litore rubro,
 Aegyptum l'viresque Orientis et ultima secum
 Bactra, vehit. A. VIII. 686.

portus:
 Lquare agite et primo laeti cum lumine solis
 quæ loca, quive habeant homines, ubi moenia gentis,
 vestigemus et a portu diversa petamus. A. VII. 132.

præsæpe:
 ignavom fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent. G. IV. 168.
 ignavom fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent. A. I. 435.

proavis:
 quoit genus a proavis ingens clarumque paternæ
 nomen erat virtutis. A. XII. 225.

pulvis:
 ceu pulvere ab alto
 quom venit et sicco terram spuit ore viator
 aridus. G. IV. 96.

puppis:

segneque Mencetent . . .
in mare præcipitem puppi deturbat ab alta. A. V. 175.
ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta
[heu! quianam tanti cinixerunt æthera nimbi?] A. V. 12.
tum pater Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta. A. VIII. 115.
prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntis. A. III. 130.
prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntis. A. V. 777.

qui:

a. After verbs:

tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,
a quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim
diximus.
Lagmen agens Clausus magnique ipse agminis instar,]
Claudia nunc at quo diffunditur et tribus et genst
per Latium. A. VII. 708.

b. After combin. of subst. and verb:

hinc Dardanus ortus

Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum. A. III. 168.
Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergio nomen,
[Centauro invehitur magna.] A. V. 121.

radix:

quæ gravidam late segetem ab radicibus imis
sublimem expulsam eruerent. G. I. 319.
teneram ab radice ferens . . . cypressum. G. I. 20.
pullulat ab radice aliis densissima silva,
ut cerasis ulmisque. G. II. 17.
[accessit] telumque alta ab radice revellit. A. XII. 787.

rex:

[alia arma Latinis
quærenda aut] pacem Troiano ab rege petendum.
A. XI. 230.

rupes:

[vitam . . . inter deserta ferarum
lustra domosque traho,] vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas
prospicio. A. III. 647.

sacellum:

ut herbæ
asperf aut rubust a meo sint remota sacello. Ca. III.* 8.

sanguis:

a. After verbs:

sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno. A. VIII. 142.
progeniem sed enim Troiano a sanguine duci
audierat. A. I. 19.

b. After subst.:

[sed fore qui gravidam imperis belloque frementem
Italam regeret,] genus alto at sanguine Teucri
proderet. A. IV. 230.
'Dardanidae magni, genus alto at sanguine divom'. A. V. 45.
Deiphobet armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri.
A. VI. 500.

γ. After combin. of verb and subst.:

[certe hinc Romanos olim volventibus annis,]
hinc fore ductores revocato a sanguine Teucri,
[qui mare, qui terras omni dictione tenerent,]
pollicitu'st. A. I. 235.

[sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes
armaque,] Troianoque a sanguine clarus Acestes. A. I. 550.

δ. After adj. pron.:

[quorum alter Acarnan,]
alter ab Arcadio Tegeæat sanguine gentis. A. V. 299.

saxum:

quam facile accipiter saxo sacer ales ab alto
consequitur pinnis sublimem in nube columbam. A. XI. 721.

sedes:

a. After verbs and particip.:

luctificam Allecto dirarum ab sede dearum
infernisque ciet tenebris. A. VII. 324.

ecce autem Boreas angustat ab sede Pelori
missus adest. A. III. 687.

[respice ad haec:] adsum dirarum ab sede sororum,
[bella manu letumque gero.] A. VII. 454.

[hinc illum,] Corythi Tyrrhena ab sede profectum,
Laurea nunc solio stellantis regia cæli
accipit. A. VII. 209.

hunc illum fatis externa ab sede profectum
portendi generum [paribusque in regna vocari
auspiciis.] A. VII. 255.

β. After combin. of verb and subst.:
 regnumque ab sede Lavini
 transferet. A. I. 270.

γ. After combin. of verbs and adj.:
 Neptunus . . .
Lfundamenta quatit, totamque a^t sedibus urbem
 eruit. A. II. 611.

Lincubuere mari, totumque a sedibus imis
 una Eurusque Notusque ruunt **L**creberque procellis
 Africus. A. I. 84.

semen:
 absenti Aeneæ currum geminosque iugalis
 semine ab ætherio, spirantib^t naribus ignem. A. VII. 281.

socius:
 pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque
 confixi a sociis. A. II. 429.

solum:
a. After verbs:
Lpræfatus divos, solio rex infit ab alto. A. XI. 301.
 Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit
 ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem. A. VI. 396.

β. After combin. of verb and reflex.:
Lhæc ubi dicta dedit, solio se tollit ab alto. A. VIII. 541.

specula:
a. After subst.:
 utque leo, specula cum vidi ab alta
 stare procul campis meditantem in prælia taurum,
 advolat. A. X. 454.

β. After combin. of verb and subst.:
 dat signum specula Misenus ab alta
Lære cavo. A. III. 239.

stabulum:
 absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti
 pinguibus a stabulis.
 quattuor a stabulis præstanti corpore tauros
 avertit. G. IV. 14.

Laut matrit multis balatibus, agnum
 Martius a stabulis rapuit lupus.
 nec vero a stabulis pluvia inpendente recedunt
 longius. A. VIII. 207.

A. IX. 566.

G. IV. 191.

stirps: *a. After verb and particip.:*
 nec non et sterilis quæ stirpibus exit ab imis,
 hoc faciat. G. II. 53.

seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum a^t stirpe volebat. A. I. 626.

β. After subst.:
Lqui sanguine nostrum
 nomen in astra ferant, quorumque a^t stirpe nepotes
 omnia sub pedibus . . . videbunt. A. VII. 99.

γ. After adj.:
 durum a^t stirpe genus natos ad flumina primum
 deferimus. A. IX. 603.

δ. In phrases:
 huic a^t stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo,
 binæ aures, dupli aptantur dentalia dorso.
 hoc ubi, non a stirpe valent cæsæque reverti
 possunt. G. I. 171.

'Dardanidæ duri, quæ vos a stirpe parentum
 prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere læto
 accipiet reduces.' G. II. 312.

quodque a^t stirpe fores geminis coniunctus Atridis.
 A. III. 94.

templum:
 ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo
 crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervæ. A. II. 404.

Tenedos: *a. After subst.:*
 ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
 . . . angues
 incumbunt pelago. A. II. 203.

β. After verb:
 et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
 a Tenedo. A. II. 255.

tergum:
 stivatque, quæ currus a tergo torqueat imos.
 sæpe etiam stellas . . . videbis
 præcipites cælo labi, noctisque per umbram
 flamarum longos a tergo albescere tractus. G. I. 367.

numquam . . . impacatos a tergo horribis Hiberos.
 G. III. 408.

hos tota armenta secuntur
a tergo, *Let longum per vallis pascitur agmen.* A. I. 186.

limen erat cæcæque fores . . .
postesque relict
a tergo.

Regina in mediis patrio† vocat agmina sistro A. II. 455.

necedum etiam geminos a tergo respicit anguis. A. VIII. 697.

tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis
a tergo possit, custodi et consule longe. A. IX. 322.

ruit ille recedens†
et miser† oppositis a tergo involvitur aris
Lin caput inque umeros. A. XII. 292.

terra: *a. After combin. of verb and subst.:*
non illa quisquam me nocte per altum
ire neque a† moveat *<M¹ Rb. & Th. moneat M² R γ edd. >*
convellere funem. G. I. 457.

β. Modifying substantive to be supplied:
iam fragilis poteram ab† terra† contingere† ramos. E. VIII. 40.

torus:
inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto. A. II. 2.

trabs:
et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta. A. XII. 603.

Troia:
Phrygique penates,
quos mecum ab† Troia† *mediisque ex ignibus urbis.* A. III. 149.
extuleram. A. VI. 335.

quos simul ab† Troia ventosa per æqua vectos
obruit auster. A. VI. 335.

tu:
a te principium, tibi desinam *<P desinet M>.* E. VIII. 11.

tumulus:
sistit et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto. A. XI. 853.

turbo:
fulminibus† veluti fragor est a† turbinet niset
tegminibus† telisque† super† . . . Cu. 318.

uber:
atque hæc iam primo depulsus ab ubere matris
audeat†. G. III. 187.

infantumque animæ flentes, in limine primo
quos dulcis vita† exhortist et ab ubere raptos
abstulit atra dies *Let funere mersit acerbo.* A. VI. 428.

cervos erat . . .
Tyrrhidæt pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum A. VII. 484.
nutribant.

ulmus:
nec gemere aëria cessabit turtur ab ulmo. E. I. 58.

umbra:
tum pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris
mortalem infernis ad limina surgere vitæ,
Lipse repertorem medicinæ . . . A. VII. 770.

unda: *a. After particip.:*
Lcoram, quem queritis, adsum
Troïus Aeneas, Libycis eruptus ab undis. A. I. 596.

β. After subst. to be supplied:
vix lumine quarto
prospexi Italianam summa sublimis ab unda. A. VI. 357.

γ. After subst.:
navita quos iam inde ut† Stygia prospexit† ab unda
Lper tacitum nemus ire. A. VI. 385.

δ. After combin. of verb and subst.:
Nerei† ab undat Cu. 345.

signat dabat.

ε. After combin. of verb and reflex.:
quo fessus ab undis G. IV. 403.

se recipit.

urbs: *a. After verbs and particip.:*
ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnium.
E. VIII. 68, 72, 76, 79, 84, 90, 94, 100, 104.
via prima salutis,
Lquod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe. A. VI. 97.
quisve ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe? A. XII. 621.
Lparcite, ab urbe venit, Liam parcite, carmina, Daphnisti. E. VIII. 109.

β. After combin. of verb and subst.:

Lecce super mæsti magna Diomedis ab urbe
legati responsa ferunt.

A. XI. 226.

γ. *After adj.:*

The article on the form of *a*, or *ab*, is given very briefly, the number of times the preposition occurs before words beginning with the various letters of the alphabet being expressed by a superior figure. The only disadvantage in this is that I cannot show here those places where the form of the preposition is doubtful, or where it is uncertain whether Vergil used any preposition or not.

It will be seen that I differ from Merguet's plan in some particulars. The most important deviation is the arrangement

here of the prepositional combinations according to the 'dependent' word rather than according to the verb by which the preposition is 'governed.' The examples are in the alphabetical order of the principal words in the phrases.

In case there is but one example, or in case all the examples are used in the same way, whether after verbs and participles, after substantives, or in phrases, I have not thought it necessary to give any heading; but wherever the phrases are used in different ways, I have arranged the examples under their proper headings. There is a great advantage, it seems to me, in having all instances of a certain phrase together, and if one cared for such information as that emphasized by Merguet's method of arrangement, he can get it without much difficulty. This combines fairly well the advantages of both systems and avoids the logical arrangement of *Raum Zeit Grenze*.

I fear that in the printed lexicon the length of the quotation will have to be cut down, and I have indicated in this specimen article by heavy L-brackets (L J) the parts which may be omitted in the lexicon. In A. VII. 310, *vincor ab Aenea*, I can see no reason for a longer quotation. The sense is complete and the meaning of *ab* is clear. It is not necessary in the lexicon to show that Juno is speaking. On the other hand, if G. I. 234 were given in this way: *torrida semper ab igni*, it would be necessary to look up the quotation in the original to discover the meaning of the passage and the use of *ab*. So I shall give two verses here, making the sense complete.

But this does not mean that the whole of these two verses must be given for every other word in them. For example, the quotation for *quinque* would be simply *quinque tenent caelum zonae*. The same four words would illustrate *caelum*, and the second *semper* requires only *una [zonal] torrida semper ab igni*.

Finally, if the examples are short, they will be printed as prose and placed together in a solid paragraph. However, the attempt will be made in case the quotations are long, as they must often be for substantives and verbs, to give each word its metrical position in the verse even in the printed lexicon, as far as it can be done without great waste. But it is obvious that this is impossible in the case of many words such as prepositions.

A logical arrangement of A or Ab.

I. LIVING BEINGS: A. PROPER NAMES OF PERSONS:

a. After verbs and particip. of real motion:

amnis devexus ab Indis.—G. IV. 293. ab Euandro castris ingressus Etruscis regem adit. —A. X. 148. visus ab Aurora cælum transcurrere nimbus.—A. IX. 111.

b. After verbs and particip. of metaphorical motion:

aque Chao densos divom numerabat amores.—G. IV. 347. demissæque ab Iove gentis nomina.—G. III. 35. a magno demissum nomen Iulo.—A. I. 288. mutatus ab illo Hectore.—A. II. 274. genus a Pallante profectum.—A. VIII. 51.

c. After verb and subst. of beginning:

ab Iove principium [est] musæ.—E. III. 60. ab Iove principium generis [est].—A. VII. 219.

d. After verb of naming:

Chaoniamque omnem Troiano a Chaone dixit.—A. III. 325.

e. After verb and subst. of origin:

mi genus [est] ab Iove.—A. VI. 123.

f. After subst. denoting origin:

quæro patriam et genus ab Iove.—A. I. 380. genus omne futuræ stirpis ab Ascanio.—A. VIII. 629.

g. With passive verb or particip., denoting agent:

Iove missus ab ipso.—A. IV. 356. Iove missus ab ipso.—A. IV. 377. vincor ab Aenea.—A. VII. 310.

h. After adj. denoting a series:

cmnes a Belo soliti.—A. I. 730.

B. PRONOUNS REFERRING TO PERSONS:

a. With verbs of real motion—active:

a me illos abducere.—E. II. 43. redit a nobis Aurora.—G. I. 249.

b. After verbs of origin: a. Idea of origin being perfectly clear:

Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens per Latium. —A. VII. 708. qui nascentur ab illo.—G. I. 434. qui nascentur ab illis.—A. III. 98.

b. Idea of origin in verb not so clear:

veniam . . . oremus ab ipso.—A. XI. 358. ab ipsa Ida faces . . . præbebat alumnis.—Cu. 311.

c. After verb and subst. of beginning:

genus [est] a quo principe nostrum.—A. III. 168. a te principium [est].—E. VIII. 11.

d. After expression of naming:

monte . . . qui nunc Misenus ab illo dicitur.—A. VI. 234. a quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim diximus.—A. VIII. 331. ab ea nomen posuisse colonis.—A. VII. 63. domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen.—A. V. 121.

e. After adj. denoting series:

eris alter ab illo.—E. V. 49.

C. COMMON NOUNS SIGNIFYING LIVING BEINGS:

a. After verbs and particip. of real motion—active:

veniens ab avo.—A. IV. 258.

b. After verbs of implied motion—active:

pacem Troiano ab rege petendum.—A. XI. 230. a paupere plura petebat.—M. 65. pœnas inimico a fratre recepi.—A. IV. 656. victor ab Auroræ populis . . . Aegyptum viresque Orientis et ultima secum Bactra vehit.—A. VIII. 686.

c. After verb of protection:

prohibent a matribus hædos.—G. III. 398.

d. After verb and subst. of origin:

quoi genus a proavis . . . erat.—A. XII. 225.

e. After passive verb, denoting agent:

confixi a sociis.—A. II. 429. urgemur ab hoste.—A. X. 375.

2. PERSONIFICATIONS: With passive verbs, particip. or adj., denoting agent:

portus ab euroo fluctu curvatus.—A. III. 533. libata Achelois ab amne lilia.—Co. 15. zonæ: quarum una . . . torrida semper ab igni.—G. I. 234. variatur ab herbis.—M. 106.

3. PLACE NOUNS: A. GEOGRAPHICAL PROPER NAMES:

a. After verbs and particip. of real motion:

descendens Dacus ab Histro.—G. II. 497. Argiva phalanx . . . navibus ibat a Tenedo.—A. II. 255. procedit Vesper ab Oeta.—Cu. 203. surgit ab Arpis Tydides.—A. X. 28. ab ætherio venit Saturnus Olympo.—A. VIII. 319. venientem ignem quatiebat ab Oeta.—Ci. 350.

b. After verbs of implied motion—active:

dictamnum . . . carpit ab Ida.—A. XII. 412. Lycia comitantur ab alta.—A. X. 126. quos mécum ab Troia . . . extuleram.—A. III. 149. quem . . . ab Ida . . . rapuit Iovis armiger.—A. V. 254. sese referebat ab Argis.—A. VII. 286.

γ. After verbs of implied motion—passive:

missus ab Argis.—A. X. 779. quos . . . ab Troia . . . per æqua vectos.—A. VI. 335.

δ. After subst.:

a Tenedo . . . angues incumbunt pelago.—A. II. 203. pastor ab Amphryso.—G. III. 2.

ε. Adnominal qualifier of subst. expressed:

Iovis coniunx . . . prospexit ab usque Pachyno.—A. VII. 289.

B. COMMON NOUNS:

a. After verbs of real motion—active:

sese a mœnibus heros . . . adfert.—A. III. 345. vespere ab atro consurgunt venti.—A. V. 19. decurrit ab arce.—A. II. 41. vertice montis ab alto descendunt.—A. VII. 674. cælo descendit ab alto.—A. VIII. 423. a flumine . . . descendere.—A. XI. 449. ab equo regina . . . desiluit—A. XI. 499. destillat ab inguine virus.—G. III. 281. ducite ab urbe domum.—E. VIII. 68&c. a navibus itis?—A. II. 375. init bellum . . . ab oris . . . Mezentius.—A. VII. 647. labuntur ab æthere plumæ.—A. XI. 724. custodes limine ab alto præcedunt.—A. VIII. 461. Tyrrhena ab sede profectum.—A. VII. 209. ab sede profectum.—A. VII. 255. a stabulis . . . recedunt.—G. IV. 191. ab undis se recipit.—G. IV. 403. refugit . . . ab litore templum—A. III. 536. surgens a puppi ventus.—A.

III. 130. surgens a puppi ventus.—A. V. 777. ab umbris mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitæ.—A. VII. 770. urget ab alto arboribus . . . notus.—G. I. 443. gurgite ab alto urgueri volucrum . . . ad litora nubem.—A. VII. 704. [navis] tris Eurus ab alto in brevia . . . urguet.—A. I. 110. ab urbe venit.—E. VIII. 109. Troiæ . . . ab oris Italianam . . . venit.—A. I. 1. quibus . . . venistis ab oris?—A. I. 369. quibus Hector ab oris . . . venis?—A. II. 282. ictum venientem a vertice velox prævidit.—A. V. 444. ab æthere fulgor cum sonitu venit.—A. VIII. 524. ab occasu veniens . . . verberat imber humum.—A. IX. 668. nec sonitus memor aut venientis ab æthere teli.—A. XI. 802. vedit ab adverso venientis aggere—A. XII. 446.

β. After verbs and particip. of real motion, passive—result of motion:

delapsus Somnus ab astris.—A. V. 838. dereptum . . . ab equo.—A. XI. 743. depulsus ab ubere matris.—G. III. 187. ab ubere raptos.—A. VI. 428. matris ab ubere raptum.—A. VII. 484. a navibus ignis . . . repulsos.—Cu. 302.

γ. After verbs of implied motion—active:

quattuor a stabulis præstanti corpore tauros avertit.—A. VIII. 207. socios . . . litore ab omni advocat Aeneas.—A. V. 43. ab humo . . . attollit amicum.—A. V. 452. Allecto dirarum ab sede dearum . . . ciet.—A. VII. 324. agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris.—A. X. 198. manus . . . comitetur ab oris Aenean.—A. X. 164. a terra moveat convellere funem.—G. I. 457. ab humo convellere silvam.—A. III. 24. torrem . . . ab ara corripit.—A. XII. 298. avem cælo deiecit ab alto.—A. V. 542. genitum demittit ab alto.—A. I. 297. demisit ab æthere . . . Iuppiter.—A. XII. 853. Menœten . . . in mare . . . puppi deturbat ab alta.—A. V. 175. ea vox . . . primamque loquentis ab ore eripuit pater.—A. VII. 118. ensem . . . eripit a femine.—A. X. 788. totam . . . a sedibus urbem eruit.—A. II. 611. a vertice pontus in puppim ferit.—A. I. 114. ab urbe legati responsa ferunt.—A. XI. 226. gurgite ab alto . . . glomerantur aves.—A. VI. 310. tempestas a vertice silvis incubuit.—G. II. 310. aquilo . . . ab oris incubuit.—G. III. 196. ab alto æthere se misit.—A. IX. 644. custodem in vincla petivit ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem.—A. VI. 396. a portu diversa

petamus.—A. VII. 132. agnum Martius a stabulis rapuit lupus.
—A. IX. 566. a flumine reice.—E. III. 96. te restitu . . .
leti iam lumine ab ipso.—Cu. 224. telumque alta ab radice
revellit.—A. XII. 787. revocat . . . pedem Tiberinus ab alto.
—A. IX. 125. ab litore funem rumpite.—A. III. 639. totum
. . . a sedibus imis . . . ruunt.—A. I. 84. ruit alto a culmine
Troia.—A. II. 290. ruit . . . diversa clamor ab urbe.—A. XII.
621. sternit . . . a culmine Troiam.—A. II. 603. solio se
tollit ab alto.—A. VIII. 541. imo . . . trahens a pectore
vocem.—A. I. 371. trahebatur . . . a templo Cassandra ady-
tisque Minervæ.—A. II. 404. adytis cum lubricus anguis ab
imis . . . volumina traxit.—A. V. 84. a solio regis traxit.
—A. VI. 396. regnum . . . ab sede Lavini transferet—A. I.
270. postis . . . a cardine vellit.—A. II. 480. vertere ab imo
. . . moenia Troiæ.—A. V. 810. a navibus agmen . . .
vocat.—A. II. 613.

δ. After verbs of implied motion—passive:

attractus ab alto spiritus.—G. III. 505. demissa ab læva
pantheræ terga.—A. VIII. 460. eruptus ab undis.—A. I. 596.
segetem ab radicibus imis sublimem expulsam eruerent.—G. I.
319. Boreas . . . ab sede Pelori missus adest.—A. III. 687.
deus æthere missus ab alto.—A. IV. 574. caput a cervice revol-
sum.—G. IV. 523.

ε. After verbs of metaphorical motion:

ab ore scintillæ absistunt.—A. XII. 101. ab . . . conclamat
mole Caicus.—A. IX. 35. conclamat ab agmine.—A. IX. 375.
puppi Palinurus ab alta [dixit].—A. V. 12. gemitum dat pectore
ab imo.—A. I. 485. dat signum specula Misenus ab alta.—A.
III. 239. Nereis ab unda signa dabat.—Cu. 345. belli signum
. . . Turnus ab arce extulit.—A. VIII. 1. Aeneas puppi sic
fatur ab alta.—A. VIII. 115. capite a summo regis . . . fron-
debant tempora.—Ci. 120. æthere ab alto Aurora . . . fulge-
bat.—A. VII. 25. fundit . . . preces rex pectore ab imo.—A. VI.
55. gemere . . . ab ulmo.—E. I. 58. hauriat hunc oculis
ignem crudelis ab alto.—A. IV. 661. solio rex infit ab alto.—A.
XI. 301. pater omnipotens ter cælo clarus ab alto intonuit.—A.
VII. 141. monuisset ab ilice cornix.—E. IX. 15. toro pater
Aeneas sic orsus ab alto—A. II. 2. pater omnipotens . . . ostendit
ab æthere nubem.—A. VII. 143. (prædixit ab ilice cornix.

—E. I. 18). pullulat ab radice . . . silva, ut cerasis ulmisque.
—G. II. 17.

ζ. After verbs containing compound idea of rest and motion:

absint . . . a stabulis.—G. IV. 14. generos . . . adfore
ab oris.—A. VII. 270. adsum dirarum ab sede sororum.—A.
VII. 454. teneram ab radice ferens . . . cupressum.—G. I.
20. telum libratabat ab aure.—A. IX. 417. nodum . . . leti
trabe nectit ab alta.—A. XII. 603. via prima salutis . . . Graia
pandetur ab urbe.—A. VI. 97. a mento palearia pendent.—G.
III. 53. pendetque . . . narrantis ab ore.—A. IV. 79. malo
pendebat ab alto.—A. V. 511. tigridis exuviae per dorsum a
vertice pendent.—A. XI. 577. religavit ab aggere classem.—A.
VII. 106. asper aut rubus a meo sint remota sacello.—Ca. III.*
8. malo suspendit ab alto.—A. V. 489.

η. After particip. denoting release:

resoluta ab litore classis.—Ci. 459.

θ. After verbs denoting protection:

fucos . . . a præsepibus arcent.—G. IV. 168. fucos . . .
a præsepibus arcent.—A. I. 435. prohibe . . . a navibus ignis.
—A. I. 525. sustinet a iugulo dextram.—A. XI. 750.

ι. Adnominal qualifier of subst.; a. expressed:

ab ovilibus imbuet agnus.—E. I. 8. saxo sacer ales ab alto
consequitur pinnis sublimem in nube columbam.—A. XI. 721.
hic dea se . . . sistit et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto.
—A. XI. 853. utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta.—A. X. 454.
addam . . . triumphatas utroque ab litore gentes.—G. III. 33.
navita quos . . . Stygia prospexit ab unda—A. VI. 385. hinc
tibi, quæ semper, vicino ab limite sæpes . . . sæpe levi somnum
suadet inire susurro.—E. I. 53. a fontibus undæ . . . cal-
centur.—G. II. 243. quibus omnis ab alto frangitur . . . unda.
—A. I. 160.

b. not expressed:

caelo . . . miseratus ab alto est.—A. V. 727. ab rupe
Cyclopas prospicio.—A. III. 647. poteram ab terra contingere
ramos.—E. VIII. 40. prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.
—A. VI. 357.

κ. After adj. of place:

aversus equos Tyria Sol iungit ab urbe.—A. I. 568. gladio coniux ab aggere dexter occupat.—A. IX. 769.

λ. After adverb of place:

procul a patria . . . frigora Rheni . . . vides.—E. X. 46.

4. TIME NOUNS: *a. Ab* = 'starting with':

pater primis hic misit ab annis.—A. II. 87. primis et te miretur ab annis.—A. VIII. 517. neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis, quæ ferimus.—A. IX. 235. primis extemplo a mensibus anni . . . invertant tauri.—G. I. 64.

β. Adnominal qualifier:

esset par ætas et idem si robur ab annis.—A. XI. 174.

5. OTHER COMMON NOUNS: *a. After verbs and particip. of real motion:*

abduxere . . . capita ardua ab ictu.—A. V. 428. neque ab ordine cedunt.—A. III. 447. tunsa ceres silicum rapido decurrit ab ictu—M. 27. ab hasta defringit ferrum.—A. XI. 747. stirpibus exit ab imis.—G. II. 53. socios a morte reduxi.—A. IV. 375. pulvere ab alto quom venit . . . viator.—G. IV. 96.

β. After verbs and particip. denoting result of motion—passive motion:

aversum a lumine.—G. IV. 423. stabula a ventis . . . ad medium conversa diem.—G. III. 302. satus Anchisa delectos ordine ab omni . . . oratores . . . ire iubet.—A. VII. 152. depulsos a lacte . . . agnos.—E. VII. 15. virgo . . . a morte recepta.—Ci. 517.

γ. After verbs of implied motion:

liceat dimittere ab armis . . . Ascanium.—A. X. 46. Iuturnam . . . parat fratris dimittere ab armis.—A. XII. 844. fragor est a turbine.—Cu. 318. revocatum a morte Dareta.—A. V. 476. genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.—A. VIII. 142.

δ. After verbs and particip. of metaphorical motion:

a prima, dic, hospes, origine nobis insidias . . . Danaum.—A. I. 753. crimen ab uno disce omnis.—A. II. 65. progeniem . . . Troiano a sanguine duci.—A. I. 19. series . . . rerum per tot ducta viros antiqua ab origine gentis.—A. I. 642. genus a quo nomine Memmi [est].—A. V. 117. hinc fore ductores revocato a sanguine Teucri.—A. I. 235. Troiano . . . [est] a sanguine clarus Acestes.—A. I. 550. seque ortum . . . Teucorum a stirpe volebat.—A. I. 626. genus alto a sanguine Teucri proderet.—A. IV. 230. repetens ab origine famam.—G. IV. 286. repetens ab origine pergam.—A. I. 372.

ε. After verbs containing compound idea of rest and motion:

Tithoni prima quot abest ab origine Cæsar.—G. III. 48.

ζ. After verbs signifying 'refrain from':

a curvis male temperat unda carinis.—G. I. 360. temperet a lacrimis?—A. II. 8.

η. After verbs denoting protection:

defendo a frigore myrtos.—E. VII. 6.

θ. After verbs and particip. signifying 'protected':

portus ab accessu ventorum immotus.—A. III. 570. servatæ a peste carinæ.—A. V. 699. Alcestis ab omni inviolata vacat cura.—Cu. 262. vitam . . . ab omni vindicabimus cura.—Ca. V. (VII.) 10.

ι. After verb of origin:

ab integro sæculorum nascitur ordo.—E. IV. 5.

κ. After subst. denoting origin:

genus alto a sanguine divom.—A. V. 45. genus alto a sanguine Teucri.—A. VI. 500.

λ. After subst.:

iugalis semine ab ætherio [iubet duci].—A. VII. 281. a stirpe nepotes.—A. VII. 99. vestibulo astabant, aliique ab origine reges.—A. VII. 181.

μ. *After adj. denoting series:*

alter ab Arcadio . . . sanguine.—A. V. 299. alter ab undecimo tum me iam acceperat annus.—E. VIII. 39. durum a stirpe genus natos ad flumina . . . deferimus.—A. IX. 603. recens a volnere Dido errabat.—A. VI. 450.

6. IN PHRASES:

Corripiunt . . . cunctamque ab origine gentem.—G. III. 473. iam inde a teneris impende laborem.—G. III. 74. currus a tergo torqueat.—G. I. 174. a tergo albescere tractus.—G. I. 367. a tergo horrebus Hiberos.—G. III. 408. armenta secuntur a tergo.—A. I. 186. postes . . . relict i a tergo.—A. II. 455. a tergo respicit anguis.—A. VIII. 697. manus se attollere nobis a tergo possit.—A. IX. 322. oppositis a tergo involvitur aris.—A. XII. 292. huic a stirpe pedes temo potentus in octo.—G. I. 171. a stirpe valent.—G. II. 312. a stirpe parentum prima tulit tellus.—A. III. 94. a stirpe fores geminis coniunctus Atridis.—A. VIII. 130. addunt, quattuor a ventis obliqua luce fenestras.—G. IV. 298.

This article and the accompanying chart attempt not simply to give a logical arrangement of *a* or *ab*, but more than that, to show just what there is in the sentence which leads one to assign this or that meaning to the word. I intended to bring out here more strongly than is usually done the importance which attaches to the noun of the phrase in the determination of the semantic force of the preposition.

To discover how important the noun in the phrase is, let us look, for example, at all the examples of *mittere* in the passive in this article.

Iove missus ab ipso, A. IV. 356; *Iove missus ab ipso*, A. IV. 377; *missus ab Argis*, A. X. 779; *Boreas . . . ab sede Pelori missus adest*, A. III. 687; *deus aethere missus ab alto*, A. IV. 574. A glance at these shows us that, if the substantive in the phrase is the name of a person, *ab* denotes the agent; but if it is a place noun, *ab* means "from," "away from," or "down from" in the case of *aethere*, because this means "the sky." A little change in this last example might have substituted *Iove* for *aethere*, and this would have changed the meaning of *ab* from "down from" to "by."

Again, in *urgemur ab hoste*, A. X. 375, *hoste* refers to persons, so *ab* denotes agent; but in *gurgite ab alto urgueri volucrum . . .*

ad litora nubem, A. VII. 704, the same verb is used and in the passive, but *gurgite* shows that *ab* means "from." Add to this the great number of time phrases, like *ab annis* and of phrases like *a stirpe* and *a tergo* where the verb has nothing to do with the meaning, and we see clearly that the substantive ought to be considered in our arrangement. Therefore, I first divided the examples according to the substantives in the phrases, and then within these divisions I arranged the examples according to the verbs, substantives, or adjectives upon which the phrases depend.

In regard to most of the subdivisions given above it is unnecessary to speak at length. The heading "After verbs of real motion" is found in all the logical lexicons in the form "*suspensum ex verbis movendi*." It may be remarked in passing that in Vergil's mind *refugit*, in *refugit ab litore templum*, A. III. 536, was probably just as much a verb of motion as if some other word were its subject. It really seemed to Aeneas and his men that the temple receded, moved back, from the shore as they approached.

The heading "Time nouns" corresponds to that in the logical lexicons "*de tempore*," while the heading "In phrases" corresponds to "*absolute positum, in formulis quibusdam quae locum quo significanti*." Here, of course, they must regard the noun of the phrase, for there is no verb that affects the construction.

Also, the heading "After verbs denoting protection" calls for no extended comment. For example, a word of defending is naturally followed by *a* or *ab* meaning "from," as in E. VII. 6, *defendo a frigore myrtos*.

As we have a great class of verbs denoting active motion, so there is another smaller class of verbs of real motion which express passive motion, that is, the result of motion. Cf. Delbrück on *perfektische Aktionsart* in his *Vergleich. Syntax*, II., p. 177. In *depulsus ab ubere matris*, G. III. 187, *depulsus* shows clearly that the colt has been separated from its dam. Again, in *delapsus Somnus ab astris*, A. V. 838, the god of sleep has just reached the side of Palinurus, "having glided down from the stars." The motion is over and the end of the journey reached, *i.e.*, the result of motion is clearly expressed.

A few examples will justify the heading "After verbs of implied motion." In A. V. 43, *socios litore ab omni advocat*

Aeneas, advocat could hardly be called a verb of motion, but in meaning it really differs little from "he leads" his men to the place of assembly. This implies that "he goes" followed by his men, so *advocat* may be said to imply motion. Much the same meaning is expressed by *ciet* in *agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris*, A. X. 198. "Ocnus rouses a band from his native shores" means, of course, that "he leads" them to the war, and implies motion. *Demittere*, for example, is not a motion verb of itself, but it clearly implies motion. *Vid.* A. I. 297, *genitum demittit ab alto*. Much like this is *reicere in a flumine reice*, E. III. 96.

Moreover, "to draw one's voice deep from his breast" implies motion on the part of the voice or the air which produces the sound. *Vid. imo trahens a pectore vocem*, A. I. 371. *Est* is certainly not often a verb of motion, but in the sentence *fragor est a turbine*, Cu. 318, being reinforced by *fragor*, "there is a crash, a noise," *est* seems not to differ much from *venit*. *Vid.* A. VIII. 524, *ab aethere fulgor cum sonitu venit*. So *est* may here be said to imply motion.

In A. IV. 656, *poenas inimico a fratre recepi*, of course the Latin point of view is not the same as the English, but Dido speaks of "taking punishment from her brother." "To take" implies motion.

With this cf. *restitui* in Cu. 224, *restitui leti limine ab ipso*, "I restored them," "I took them back," which is much the same as "I led them back." This in turn suggests a comparison with A. IV. 375, *socios a morte reduxi*, and we see that, so far as the idea of motion is concerned, *recepi*, *restitui* and *reduxi* differ little. Therefore, *recepi* belongs to this class.

This class is also well illustrated by the two following examples: *Lycia comitantur ab alta*, A. X. 126, and *manus comitetur ab oris Aenean*, A. X. 164, for "to accompany" means "to go along with." Two other good examples are: *pacem Troiano ab rege petendum*, A. XI. 230, and *custodem in vincla petivit ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem*, A. VI. 396. Clearly in Vergil's mind *petere* was at least a verb of implied motion, for it is here followed not only by *a solio* but by *in vincla*. Any verb that can be followed by *in vincla*, the acc., must denote motion, or imply motion. Then, too, *traxit* is followed by *a solio* just as clearly as *petivit* is and *traxit* undoubtedly implies motion. Moreover, "to seek" is equivalent "to go in search of."

In the examples given under the heading "After verbs of metaphorical motion," we can hardly say that there is any real motion. Many of the examples are like this: *ab conclamat mole Caicus*, A. IX. 35, "he shouts down from," where the only motion takes place in the sound waves, but this is certainly a kind of motion. Other similar examples are the following: *Nereis ab unda signa dabat*, Cu. 345, and *Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta*, A. VIII. 115. So, too, "going back to the beginning and telling the story from that point" expresses some sort of motion: *repetens ab origine pergam*, A. I. 372.

Finally, in A. I. 235, *hinc fore ductores revocato a sanguine, fore ductores*, "there would be leaders" means that "leaders would come," but "to come" followed by *a sanguine* can denote motion only in a figurative sense. Therefore, "metaphorical motion" seems to apply very well to these examples, though all of them might have been classed in some other way.

The classification "After verbs containing a compound idea of rest and motion" is well illustrated by *absint terga lacerti pinguibus a stabulis*, G. IV. 14, "let all lizards be far away from the bee-hives." The lizards are to be driven to a distance (motion) and then kept there (rest). The ordinary logical classification is simpler than this, making a special paragraph for "esse" and another for "abesse." A second example in which the idea is very similar to the one above is Ca. III.* 8, *asper aut rubus a meo sint remota sacello*.

In *teneram ab radice ferens cupressum*, G. I. 20, *ferre* with *ab radice* seems also to express both ideas of rest and motion. That *ab radice* can be used after a verb implying motion is seen in G. I. 319, *segetem ab radicibus expulsam*.

Finally, in *a mento palearia pendent*, G. III. 53, "the dewlaps hang down from the chin," there seems to be some idea of motion in *pendere*, "to hang down," "to drop down," and also an idea of rest is certainly prominent. That *pendere* does contain an idea of motion we can see by comparing A. VIII. 460, *demissa ab laeva pantherae terga*. *Pendet a* is practically equivalent to *demissa est a*.

Under slightly different names all the lexicons have the classifications "Adnominal qualifier of a substantive," "After adjectives" and "After adverbs." In the adnominal qualifiers of a substantive, I have distinguished between those cases in which the substantive is expressed and those in which it is not. In case the

substantive is expressed, the Latin construction resembles the Greek δέκειν ἀνήρ. For instance, in *ab ovinis imbuet agnus*, E. I. 8, the verb has, of course, no power to produce an *a*, but the meaning is "a lamb from my folds." So, too, *a fontibus undae calcentur* means "water from the springs," G. II. 243.

The "Adnominal qualifier of a substantive understood" resembles the Greek expression δέκειν [ἀνήρ]. In *ab rupe Cyclopas prospicio*, A. III. 647, the meaning is "I from a cliff," "from my position on the cliff." That is, *ab rupe* modifies the unexpressed subject of *prospicio*. *Achemenides* is hiding behind the rocks while the Cyclopes are tending their flocks in the plain below. A different modification is shown by *de* in E. I. 76, *pendere procul de rupe videbo*, where Melibœus speaks of himself as lying in a green cave and watching his goats as *they* hang from a bushy crag. Another good example of this class is *poteram ab terra contingere ramos*, E. VIII. 40, "I from the ground was hardly able to reach the boughs." *Ab terra* cannot go with any verb or noun expressed, but it must modify the subject of *posse*.

A very good short essay on *ab* in Vergil is given by Wagner in the fourth volume of the Heyne-Wagner edition, page 387. I quote the first twelve lines: "Ab ante consonas apud Virgilium non legitur, nisi quum ea Præpositio locum et originem indicat idemque valet, quod Græcum ἀπό. Numquam autem Passivis ab iungitur ita, ut sit ὑπό. Quare erret, qui Aen. II, 429. ex Burm. Exc. edendum statuat: "Confixi ab sociis." Sed ne tum quidem, quum illa Præpositio Græcæ ἀπό vim sustinet, semper *abs* scribitur; requirit enim ēa non solum certas quasdam consonas, sed etiam vocabula. Itaque non solet *ab* ante alias consonas apud Virgilium scribi, quam ante I, L, R, S et T, neque ante alia vocabula, quam hæc, quæ appositurus sum: *Iove* Ecl. III, 60. G. III, 35. Aen. I, 380. VI, 123; *litore* G. III, 33. Aen. III, 536, hoc quidem loco Medic. a. m. sec., ibid. 639. XII, 787."

In conclusion I would say that in this article I have experienced all the difficulty described by Meusel in his preface, which is quoted above on page 14. After working for several days on the classification and arrangement of the examples, I seemed to have them arranged in a fairly satisfactory way. After putting them aside for one day, I returned to them and I found it necessary, as I saw the matter then, to make many changes. I was now pretty well satisfied that the verbs were properly classified. Then for nearly four weeks I was unable to look at

the cards or to think about them. At the end of that time I took up the cards again, and again I was compelled to change the positions of many examples. Finally, after writing out the article I felt obliged to make a few more changes.

The arrangement given above represents my opinion as to the classification at present; but, if I ever have occasion to revise the article, I am confident that I shall feel obliged to change a good many examples from "real motion" to "implied motion," or from "metaphorical motion" to "adnominal qualifier of a substantive expressed."

Two quotations from Delbrück on classification are pertinent here. On p. 151 of his *Vergleich. Syntax*, II., he says: "Die erste lässt sich dahin zusammenfassen, dass man oft nicht sagen kann, ob eine Präposition in der Zusammensetzung noch etwas von ihrer ursprünglichen räumlichen Bedeutung bewahrt, oder ob sie bereits völlig zu einem Zeichen der Perfektivierung der Handlung geworden ist." Again, in the discussion of Mourek's classification of the Gothic verbal compounds with *ga-* on p. 159 he says: "Natürlich kann man an dieser Eintheilung, wie an allen Eintheilungen, etwas aussetzen, namentlich auch die Frage aufwerfen, ob nicht unter den angeführten Belegen manche sind, die besser schon als perfektivisch bezeichnet werden. Ich gehe indessen darauf nicht ein, weil nach dem was oben S. 147ff. bei lat. *com* bemerkt worden ist eine Entscheidung nach objektiven Kriterien nicht möglich ist."

The chart, with the principal words in the prepositional phrases arranged on the left and the words on which the phrases depend classified at the top, is intended to show at a glance just where the substantives in the phrases and the verbs, substantives, adjectives, or adverbs on which the phrases depend cross. Therefore, it will show at a glance the meaning of *ab* in each particular phrase. A figure on the chart indicates how many times the two words cross.

AMNIS, *a stream, a river, the current.* (62).

I. *Form:* amnis, G. I. 115, III. 522, IV. 293, 373, A. II. 496, VI. 550, 659, VII. 465, 516, 701, VIII. 64, 240, IX. 124, XI. 405; amnis, G. IV. 319, A. VII. 728^t, X. 199, 806; amni, A. II. **Amnis.** XI. 316; amnem, E. V. 25, G. I. 141, III. 37, IV. 362, A. III. 694, VI. 318, 374, 705, VII. 792, VIII. 58, 204, 236, 597, IX. 245, XI. 562, XII. 417; amni, G. I. 203, III. 447, A.

VIII. 473, 549, IX. 469†, 790†, XI. 457 (amne), Cu. 240†, Co. 15 (amne); amnes, G. I. 479, II. 187, 485, III. 428, 554, A. IV. 164, V. 807, XII. 524, Cu. 278†, 281†, D. 69; amnibus, A. VIII. 71; amnis, G. IV. 233, A. V. 634†, VI. 671, XI. 298; amnes, G. III. 2; amnibus, A. IX. 30.

	Sing.				Plu.					Sing.			
	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.	
Ecl.				1									
Geo.	4	1		3	2	5		1	1				
Aen.	10	3	1	12	5	3	1	3					
Min.					2	3							
Total	14	4	1	16	9	11	1	4	1	1			

II. *Metric*: In 24 instances *amnis* is found in various parts of the verse, while it forms the sixth foot 38 times. In every place where *amnis* stands in the sixth foot, metrical considerations would prevent the use of *flumen* or *rivus*.

III. Usage:

A. Sing. 1. Nom. a. Subj.:

ambio:

respicit Aeneas: subito et sub rupe sinistra
mcenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,
quæ rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis,
Tartareus Phlegethon.

A. VI. 550.

audio:

audiit et Triviæ longe lacus, audiit amnis
sulpurea Nar albus aqua fontesque Velini.

A. VII. 516.

cunctio:

obstipuere animist Rutuli†, conterritus ipse
turbatis† Messapus equis, cunctatur et amnis
rauca sonans revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto.

A. IX. 124.

discurso:

quaque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urguit,
et viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat harena,
et diversa ruens septem discurrit in orat
usque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis,
omnis in hac certam regio iacit arte salutem.

G. IV. 293.

effluo:

spectabat . . .
et gemina auratus taurino cornua voltu
Eridanus, quo non alias per pinguia culta
in mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis.

G. IV. 373.

exo:

præsertim incertis si mensibus amnis abundans
exit.

G. I. 115.

non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus amnis
exit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles.

A. II. 496.

exubero:

furit intus aquait
fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis,
nec iam se capit unda, volat vapor ater ad auras.

A. VII. 465.

furo: *vid. exubero*.

fugio:

nunc et Myrmidonum proceres Phyrgia arma tremescunt, . . .
amnis et Hadriacas retro fugit Aufidus undas. A. XI. 405.

peto:

non† umbræ altorum nemorum, non mollia possunt
prata movere animum, non qui per saxa volutus
purior electro campum petit amnis.

G. III. 522.

refluo:

inde repente
impulit, impulsu quo maximus intonat† æther,
dissultant ripæ refluuntque exterritus amnis.

A. VIII. 240.

sono:

ceu quondam nivei liquida inter flumina
< P nubila MR and edd. > cycni,
cum sese e pastu referunt et longa canoros
dant per colla modos, sonat amnis et Asia longe
pulsa palus.

A. VII. 701.

volvo:

conspicit ecce alios . . .
inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne
plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.

A. VI. 659.

β. In app.:

ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis . . .
cæruleus Thybris, cælo gratissimus amnis. A. VIII. 64.

2. Gen. a. Depend. on noun:

pastor Aristæus fugiens Peneia Tempe
amissis, ut fama, apibus morboque fameque
tristis ad extremi sacrum† *caput* adstitit amnis
multa querens atque hac adfatus voce parentem. G. IV. 319.

ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris,
fatidicæ Mantus et Tusci *filius* amnis.
ac velut effusa siquando grandine nimbi
præcipitant . . . tuta latet arce[†] viator,
aut amnis *ripis*, aut alti fornice saxi,
dum pluvit in terris.

A. X. 199.

A. X. 806.

β. In app.:

quos de collibus altis
Aurunci misere patrest[†], Sidicinaque iuxta
æquora quique Cales lincunt, amnisti[†]que vadosi
accola *Volturni*, pariterque Saticulus asper
Oscorumque manus.

A. VII. 728.

3. Dat.:

est anticus ager Tusco mihi *proximus* amni,
longus in occasum.

A. XI. 316.

4. Acc. a. In app.:

Alpheum[†] fama est hoc Elidis amnem
occultas *egisse* vias super mare.

A. III. 694.

β. Obj. of verbs and particip.:

aspicio:
tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum
Eumenidum aspicies ripamve iniuissus adibis?

A. VI. 374.

cognosco:
vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem
venatu adsiduo et totum cognovimus amnem.

A. IX. 245.

fundo:
et custos virginis Argus,
cælataque amnem fundens pater Inachus urna.

A. VII. 792.

inficio:
hoc fusum labris splendentibus[†] amnem
inficit[†] occulte medicans.

A. XII. 417.

libo:
nulla neque[†] amnem
libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam[†].

E. V. 25.

metuo:
Invidia infelix furias amnemque severum
Cocytⁱ metuens <P metuet MR Rb. in crit ed. &
other edd. >

tortosque Ixionis angust[†]
immanemque rotam et non exsuperabile saxum. G. III. 37.

prænato:

interea videt Aeneas
Lethæumque domos placidas qui prænata[†] amnem.

A. VI. 705.

supersum:

ipse ego te ripis et recto[†] flumine ducam,
adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem. A. VIII. 58.

teneo:

Alcides aderat taurosque hac victor agebat
ingentis, vallemque boves amnemque tenebant. A. VIII. 204.

verbero:

atque alius latum funda iam verberat amnem,
alta petens. G. I. 141.

γ. With prep.:

ad:
'dic' ait, 'o virgo, quid volt concursus ad amnem?
quidve petunt animæ?' A. VI. 318.

in:
hanc, ut prona iugo lœvom incumbebat in <Rb. ad
others> amnem,
dexter in adversum nitens concussit et imis
avolsam solvit radicibus. A. VIII. 236.

prope:
est ingens gelidum lucus prope Cæritis amnem,
religione patrum late sacer. A. VIII. 597.

sub:
at[†] illum
curvata in montis faciem[†] circumstetit[†] unda
accepitque sinu vasto misitque sub amnem. G. IV. 362.

super:
sonuere undæ, rapidum super amnem
infelix fugit in iaculo stridente Camilla. A. XI. 562.

5. Abl. a. After verbs:

cingo:
Aeneadæ duri miurorum int[†] parte sinistra
opposuere aciem (nam dextera cingitur amnit). A. IX. 469.

Turnus paulatim excedere pugna

et fluvium petere ac partem, quæ cingitur unda

<MPR and edd. *amni* 3 cursives>

A. IX. 790.

claudio:
hinc Tusco claudimur amni,
hinc Rutulus premit et murum circumsonat armis.
A. VIII. 473.

defluo:
dulcibus idcirco fluiis pecus omne magistri
perfundunt, udisque aries in gurgite villis
mersatur missusque secundo defluit amni.
pars cetera prona
fertur aqua segnisque secundo defluit amni,
nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque.
A. VIII. 549.

do sonitum:
haut secus atque alto in luco cum forte catervæ
concedere avium piscosove amne Padusæ
dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cycni.
A. XI. 457.

exto:
ad Stygias revocatus aquas vix ultimus amnit
extatæ nectareas divom qui prodidit escas.
Cu. 240.

rapio:
atque illum† præceps prono rapit alveus amni.
G. I. 203.

β. With prep.:
et† quæ† virgineo libata Achelois ab amne
liliat vimineist attulit in calathis.
Co. 15.

B. *Plu. 1. Nom. subj.:*

curro:
aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis
dant sonitum spumosi amnes et in æquora currunt.
A. XII. 524.

do: *vid. curro.*

gemo:
milia multa daret† leto, gemerentque repleti
amnes, nec reperire viam atque *<neque P>* evolvere posset
in mare se Xanthus.
A. V. 807.

incurro:
incurrant amnes passim rimantibus† undis.
D. 69.

liquor:
et fertilis ubere campus
(qualem sæpe cava montis convalle solemus
dispicere†; hoc† summis liquuntur rupibus amnes
felicemque trahunt limum).
G. II. 187.

placeo:
rura mihi et riguit placeant in vallibus amnes,
flumina amem silvasque inglorius.
G. II. 485.

rumpo:
est† etiam ille malus Calabris in saltibus anguis, . . .
qui, dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus et dum
vere madent udo terræ act pluvialibus austris,
stagna colit.
G. III. 428.

ruo:
tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.
sisto:
pecudesque locutæ,
(infandum!) sistunt amnes terræque dehiscunt.
G. I. 479.

sono:
balatu pecorum et crebris mugitibus amnes
arentes†que sonant ripæ collesque supinit.
G. III. 554.

sto:
iam rapidi steterant amnes† et turba ferarum
blanda† voce sequax regionem insederat† Orphei.
iamque imam viridit radicem† moverat alte
quercus humo steterant† amnes† silvæque sonoræ†
sponte sua cantus rapiebant† cortice avara.
Cu. 278.
Cu. 281.

2. Dat.:
nymphæ, Laurentes nymphæ, genus amnibus undest†,
tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,
accipite Aenean.
A. VIII. 71.

3. Acc. obj.:

moror:
ceu saxa morantur
cum rapidost amnis, fit clauso gurgite murmur
vicinæque fremunt ripæ crepitantibus undis.
A. XI. 298.

repello:
bis gravidos cogunt fetus†, duo tempora messis:
Taugete simul os terris ostendit honestum
Pleas' et Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnis.
G. IV. 233.

transno:
illius ergo
venimus et magnos erebi transnavimus† amnis.
A. VI. 671.

video:
nusquam†
Hectoreos amnisti Xanthum et Simoënta videbo? A. V. 634.

4. *Voc.:*

Te quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande canemus
pastor ab Amphryso, vos, silvæ amnesque Lycæi. G. III. 2.

5. *Abl.:*

ceu septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus
per tacitum Ganges aut pingui flumine Nilus
cum refluit campis et iam se condidit alveo. A. IX. 30.

IV. *Modifiers; a. Gen. (8):*

aquæ, A. VII. 465; Cæritis, A. VIII. 597;
Cocyti, G. III. 37; Elidis, A. III. 694; erebi, A. VI. 671; Eridani,
A. VI. 659; Eumenidum, A. VI. 374; Padusæ, A. XI. 457.

β. *Adj. (33):*

abundans, G. I. 115; adversus, A. VIII.
58; Alpheust, A. III. 694; Aufidus, A. XI. 405; extremus, G.
IV. 319; fumidus, A. VII. 465; gelidus, A. VIII. 597; gratus,
A. VIII. 64; Hectoreus, A. V. 634; laetus, A. VIII. 236; latus,
G. I. 141; Lethæus, A. VI. 705; Lycæus, G. III. 2; magnus,
A. VI. 671; multus, A. VI. 659; piscosus, A. XI. 457; pronus,
G. I. 203; purus, G. III. 522; rapidus, A. VI. 550, XI. 298†,
562, Cu. 278; repletus, A. V. 807; riguust, G. II. 485; secundus,
G. III. 447, A. VIII. 549; sedatus, A. IX. 30; severus, G. III.
37, A. VI. 374; spretus, G. IV. 233; spumeus, A. II. 496;
spumosus, A. XII. 524; totus, A. IX. 245; Tuscus, A. VIII.
473, X. 199, XI. 316; ullus, G. III. 428; vadosus, A. VII. 728;
violens, G. IV. 373; virgineus, Co. 15.

FLUMEN, *a river, a stream, water, current, tears.* (92).

I. *Form:* fluminis, G. I. 245, IV. 333, A. III. 389, VI. 714,
VII. 33, 201, X. 833; flumen, A. VII. 714, IX. 414, 814; flumine,
E. III. 96, G. I. 201, II. 147, 199, III. 360, IV. 288,
III. *Flumen.* 527, A. I. 465, II. 305, 719, V. 38, VII. 430, 663,
VIII. 57, 62, 69, 72, 610, IX. 31, XI. 449, 495, XII.
749; flumina, E. V. 21, 84, VII. 52, VIII. 4, G. I. 310, 326, III.
254, 310, 530, A. IV. 250, V. 684, VI. 711, Ci. 233, D. 65;
fluminibus, A. XII. 139, D. 64; flumina, E. I. 51, V. 25, VI. 64,
VII. 56, IX. 40, X. 18, G. II. 11, 157, 486, III. 18, 144, 180,
213, 270, 543, IV. 54, 278, 360, 366, 383, 427, 457, A. VI. 8,
298, 369, 388, VII. 138, 699†, VIII. 713, IX. 104, 585, 603, 679,

X. 113, XI. 659, XII. 331, 518, Ci. 113, 326†, Ca. IX. (XI) 52,
D. 13; flumina, D. 67; fluminibus, G. II. 110, A. XI. 273.

	Sing.				Plural.							
	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Ecl.						1	4				6	
Geo.		2					6	5			16	1
Aen.			5		3		15	3		1	15	1
Min.							2		1	4	1	
Total			7	3		22	14		2	41	1	2

II. *Metric:* Only once does a form of this word occur in the sixth foot. Cf. *amnis* and *rivus*. Thirteen times it is found as the first word in the verse, while it stands in the fifth foot sixty-seven times. Ten times the word occurs in the fourth foot and the remaining example is in the second and third feet. Cf. *fluvius*, *amnis*, and *rivus*.

Of course the four examples of *fluminibus* could hardly stand in the fifth foot.

III. *Usage:*A. *Sing. i. Gen. depend. on nouns:*

alveus: variæ circumque supraque
adsuetæ ripis volucres et fluminis alveo
æthera mulcebant cantu lucoque volabant. A. VII. 33.

mos: maxumus hic flexu sinuoso elabitur anguis
circum perque duas in morem fluminis arctos. G. I. 245.

ripa: sive errore viæ seu tempestatibus acti . . .
fluminis intrastis ripas portuque sedetis,
ne fugite hospitium nevet ignorare Latinos
Saturni gentem. A. VII. 201.

thalamus: at mater sonitum thalamo sub fluminis alti
sensit. G. IV. 333.

unda: cum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus
triginta capitum fetus enixa iacebit.
tum pater Anchises 'animæ, quibus altera fato
corpora debentur, Lethæi ad fluminis undam
securos latices et longa oblivia potent. A. III. 389.

A. VI. 714.

interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam
volnera siccabat lymphis corpusque levabat
arboris ad clinis trunco.

A. X. 833.

2. *Acc. obj. of verbs and particip.*:

ago:

tum toto corpore sudor
liquitur et piceum (nec respirare potestas)
flumen agit.

A. IX. 814.

colo:

Casperiamque colunt Forulosque et flumen Himellæ,
qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt.

A. VII. 714.

vomo:

volvitur ille vomens calidum de pectore flumen
frigidus et longis singultibus ilia pulsat†.

A. IX. 414.

3. *Abl. a. After adj.*:

inclusus:

inclusum veluti siquando flumine nanctus
cervom aut puniceæ septum formidine pinnæ
venator cursu canis et latratibus instat.

A. XII. 749.

rapidus:

rapidus† montano flumine torrens
sternit agros.

A. II. 305.

secretus:

natumque in valle reducta
ut procul egelido† secretum flumine vidit.

A. VIII. 610.

stagnans:

nam qua Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi
accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum
et circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis
omnis in hac certam regio iacit arte salutem.

G. IV. 288.

β. *After verbs and particip.*:

abluo:

tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque penatis;
me, bello e tanto digressum et cæde recenti,
attractare nefas, donec met† flumine vivo
abluero.

A. II. 719.

concipio:

occurrit Acestes, . . .
Troia Criniso conceptum flumine mater
quem genuit.

A. V. 38.

consido:

quare age et armari pubem portisque moveri
lætus in arva <Peerlk. *arma* mss. > iubet, et
Phrygios qui flumine pulchro
consedere duces pictasque exure carinas. A. VII. 430.

duco:

ipse ego te ripis et recto† flumine ducam,
adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem. A. VIII. 57.

pasco:

sin armenta magis studium vitulosque tueri
petito longinqua Tarenti,
et qualem infelix amisit Mantua campum
pascentem niveos herboso flumine cycnos. G. II. 199.

perfundo:

[Italy]
hinc albi, Clitumnet, greges et maxima taurus
victima, saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,
Romanos ad tempa deum duxere triumphos. G. II. 147.

refero:

tum† quoque marmorea caput a cervice revolsum
gurgite cum medio† portans Oeagrius Hebrus
volveret, Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua
a! miseram Eurydicen anima fugiente vocabat,
Eurydicen toto referebant flumine ripæ. G. IV. 527.

refluo:

ceu septem surgen\$ sedatis amnibus altus
per tacitum Ganges aut pingui flumine Nilus
cum refluit campis et iam se condidit alveo. A. IX. 31.

stringo:

ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis
stringentem ripas et pinguiat culta secantem,
cæruleus Thybris, cælo gratissimus amnis. A. VIII. 62.

subigo:

non aliter quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum
remigiis subigit. G. I. 201.

umecto:

sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani
multa gemens, largoque umectat flumine voltum. A. I. 465.

γ. *With prep.:*

a: nuntius . . . magnisque urbem terroribus implet,
instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros
Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis. A. XI. 449.
Tityre, pascentes a flumine reice capellas. E. III. 96.

cum: nymphæ, Laurentes nymphæ, genus amnibus undet,
tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,
accipite Aenean. A. VIII. 72.

de: surgit et ætherii spectans orientia solis
lumina rite cavis undam de flumine palmis
sustinet. A. VIII. 69.

in: [in the far north]
concrescunt subitæ currenti in flumine crustæ,
undaque iam tergo ferratos sustinet orbis,
puppibus illa prius, patulis nunc hospita plaustris. G. III. 360.
Geryone extincto Tirynthius attigit arva
Tyrrhenoque boves in flumine lavit Hiberas. A. VII. 663.

B. *Plu. 1. Nom. subj.:*

cresco: diluit; impletur fossæ et cava flumina crescunt
cum sonitu. G. I. 326.

curo: hic tantum Boreæ curamus frigora, quantum
aut numerum lupus aut torrentia flumina ripast. E. VII. 52.

decurro: nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus austri
nec percussa iuvant fluctu tam litora, nec quæ
saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles. E. V. 84.

mano: hinc largi copia lactis;
quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulatra,
læta magis pressis manabunt fluminat mammis. G. III. 310.

præcipito: nix umeros infusa tegit, tum flumina mento
præcipitant senis [of Atlas]. A. IV. 250.

prosum: udo sub robore vivit
stuppa uomens tardum fumum, lentesque carinas
est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis,
nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt. A. V. 684.

requiesco: tempore . . .
quo rapidos etiam requiescent flumina cursus? Ci. 233.
et mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus. E. VIII. 4.

retardo: ac neque eos iam frena virum neque verbera sæva,
non scopuli rupesque cavæ atque obiecta retardant
flumina correptosque unda torquentia montis. G. III. 254.

sum: extinctum nymphæ crudeli funere Daphnim
flebant (vos coryli testes et flumina nymphis). E. V. 21.
frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbæ,
pocula sunt fontes liquidi atque exercita cursu
flumina, nec somnos abrumpit cura salubris. G. III. 530.
horrescit visu subito causasque requirit
inscius Aeneas, quæ sint ea flumina porro,
quive viri tanto complerint agmine ripas. A. VI. 711.
nam tibi sunt fontes, tibi semper flumina amica. D. 65.

trudo: cum nix alta iacet, glaciem quom flumina trudunt. G. I. 310.

2. *Dat. after verbs:*

præsideo: extemps Turni sic est adfata sororem
diva deam, stagnis quæ fluminibusque sonoris
præsedit. A. XII. 139.

trado: si minus hæc, Neptune, tuas infundimus aurist,
Battare, fluminibus tu nostros trade dolores. D. 64.

discedo: 3. Acc. a. Subj.:
[Cyrene] simul alta iubet discedere late
flumina, qua iuvenis gressus inferret. G. IV. 360.

addo: β. Obj. of verbs and particip.:
adde tot egregias urbes operumque laborem,
tot congesta manu præruptis oppida saxis
fluminaque antiquos super labentia muros. G. II. 157.

adeo: [Messala is on his campaigns]
nam quid ego immensi memorem studia ista laboris? . . .
nunc celeres Afros, periuræt milia gentis,
aurea nunc rapidi flumina adire Tagi? Ca. IX. (XI.) 52.

amo:
rura mihi et riguit placeant in vallibus amnes,
flumina amem silvasque inglorius. G. II. 486.

coquo:
arebant herbæ, et cava flumina siccis
faucibus ad limum radii tepefacta coquebant. G. IV. 427.

fugio:
hanc urbem . . .
fecerat infestam populatōrē remige Minos,
hospito quodt̄ set̄ Nisi Polydost̄ avitō
Carpathium fugiens et flumina Cærataē
texerat. Ci. 113.

inno:
neque enim, credo, sine numine divom
flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem. A. VI. 369.

libo:
[the bees]
purpureosque metunt flores et flumina libant
summa leves. G. IV. 54.

monstro:
pars densa ferarum
tecta rapit silvas inventaque flumina monstrat. A. VI. 8.

parturio:
nec fecunda . . .
semina parturiant̄ segetes, non pascua colles . . .
ipsæ non silvæ frondes, non flumina montes. D. 13.

prælabor:
sin ad bella magis studium turmasque ferocis,
aut Alphea rotis prælabi flumina Pisæ . . .
primus equit̄ labor est animos atque arma videre
bellantum lituosque pati tractuque gementem
ferre rotam et stabulo frenos audire sonantis. G. III. 180.

precor:
Tellurem nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur
flumina, tum Noctem Noctis̄que orientia signa . . .
invocat. A. VII. 138.

pulso:
quales Thræiciæ cum flumina Thermodontis
pulsant et pictis bellantur Amazones armis. A. XI. 659.

servo:
simul ipsa precatur
Oceanumque patrem rerum nymphasque sorores,
centum quæ silvast̄, centum quæ flumina servant. G. IV. 383.

portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
terribili squalore Charon. A. VI. 298.

specto:
et ingenti motu stupefactus aquarem
omnia sub magna labentia flumina terra
spectabat diversa locis, Phasimque Lycumque
et caput, unde altus primumt̄ se erumpit̄ Enipeus,
unde pater Tiberinus, et unde Aniena fluenta
saxosusque sonans Hypanis Mysusque Caicus,
et gemina auratus taurino cornua volt̄
Eridanus, quo non alius per pinguis culta
in mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis. G. IV. 366.

teneo:
namque aliæ nullis hominum cogentibus ipsæ
sponte sua veniunt camposque et flumina late
curva tenent. G. II. 11.

trano:
illas ducit amor trans Gargara transque sonantem
Ascanium; superant montis et flumina tranant. G. III. 270.

video:
at si formonsus Alexis
montibus his abeat̄, videas et flumina sicca. E. VII. 56.

ad:
γ. With prep.:
primus Idumæas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas,
et viridi in campo templum de marmore ponam
propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Mincius . . .
in medio mihi Cæsar erit templumque tenebit:
illit̄ victor ego et Tyrio conspectus in ostro
centum quadriugos agitabo ad flumina currus. G. III. 18.

non ulli pastos illis egere diebus
frigida, Daphni, boves ad flumina. E. V. 25.

durum at̄ stirpe genus natos ad flumina primum
deferimus. A. IX. 603.

tum canit, errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum
Aonast̄ in montis ut duxerit̄ una sororum. E. VI. 64.

et formonsus ovis ad flumina pavit Adonis. E. X. 18.

quisque es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
fare age, quid venias. A. VI. 388.

apud:

qualis aput gelidi cum flumina concitus Hebrei
sanguineus Mavors cludeo increpat. A. XII. 331.

circum:

quales aëriæ liquentia flumina circum,
sive Padi ripis Athesim seu propter amoenum,

consurgunt geminæ quercus.

stabat in egregiis Arcentis filius armis,

genitor quem miserat Arcens,

eductum Martis <MPR and Rb. matris others> luco

Symathiat circum

flumina.

hic ver purpureum, varios hic flumina circum

fundit humus flores.

piscosæ cui circum flumina Lernæ

ars fuerat.

A. IX. 679.

A. IX. 585.

E. IX. 40.

A. XII. 518.

in:

iam maris immensi prolem et genus omne natantum
litore in extremo ceu naufraga corpora fluctus

proluit; insolitæ fugiunt in flumina phocæ. G. III. 543.

illam inter cædes pallentem morte futura

fecerat Ignipotens undis et iapyge ferri,

contra autem magno mærentem corpore Nilum

pandentemque sinus et tota veste vocantem

cæruleum in gremium latebrosaque flumina victos.

A. VIII. 713.

inter:

ibant æquati numero regemque caneabant,
ceu quondam nivei liquida inter flumina <P and

Rb. nubila MR and edd. > cycni,

cum sese e pastu referunt. A. VII. 699.

hic inter flumina nota

et fontis sacros frigus captabis opacum. E. I. 51.

per:

dixerat idque ratum Stygii per flumina fratriss,
per pice torrentis atraque voragine ripas

adnuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. A. IX. 104.

Stygii per flumina fratriss,

per pice torrentis atraque voragine ripas

adnuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. A. X. 113.

illa quidem, dum† te fugeret per flumina præceps,
immanem ante pedes hydram moritura puella
servantem ripas alta non vidit in herba. G. IV. 457.

sæva < sacra others > precor per lumina < Scaliger
flumina mss. > tæt Ilithyia†,

ne† tantum† facinus tam nullat mente sequarest. Ci. 326.

prope: [the amellus]
tonsis in vallibus illum

pastores et curva legunt prope† flumina Mellæ. G. IV. 278.

secundum: [the mares]

saltibus in vacuis pascunt et plena secundum
flumina, muscus ubi et viridissima graminet ripa,
speluncæque tegant et saxea procubet umbra. G. III. 144.

trans:

atque ideo tauros procul atque in sola relegant
pascua post montem oppositum et trans flumina latat,
aut intus clausos satura ad præsæpia servant. G. III. 213.

4. *Voc.*:

flectite currentis lymphast, vaga flumina, retro
flectite.

D. 67.

5. *Abl. with verbs:*

nec vero terræ ferre omnes omnia possunt.
fluminibus salices crassisque paludibus alni

nascuntur, steriles saxosis montibus orni. G. II. 110.

et socii amissit petierunt æthera pinnis
fluminibusque vagantur aves. A. XI. 273.

IV. *Modifiers; a. Gen. (8):*

Hebri, A. XII. 331; Himellæ, A. VII. 714; Lernæ, A. XII. 518; Mellæ, G. IV. 278; Permessi, E. VI. 64; Pisæ, G. III. 180; Stygii fratriss, A. IX. 104, X. 113; Thermodontis, A. XI. 659.

β. *Adj. (48):*

adversum, G. I. 201; Alpheum, G. III. 180; altum, G. IV. 333, 359; amicum, D. 65; Cærateum, Ci. 113; calidum, A. IX. 414; cavum, G. I. 326, IV. 427; centum, G. IV. 383; currens, G. III. 360; curvum, G. II. 12, IV. 278; egelidum†, A. VIII. 610; frigidum, E. V. 25; gelidum†, A. VIII. 610; herbosum, G. II. 199; id, A. VI. 711; ignotum, A. VII. 137; inventum, A. VI. 8; lætum, G. III. 310; largum, A. I.

465; latebrosum, A. VIII. 713; latum, G. III. 213; Lethæum, A. VI. 714; liquens, A. IX. 679; liquidum, A. VII. 699; montanum, A. II. 305; nostrum, A. VI. 388; notum, E. I. 51, A. XI. 495; omne, G. IV. 366; piceum, A. IX. 813; pingue, A. IX. 31; plenum, G. III. 143, A. VIII. 62; pulchrum, A. VII. 430; rectum†, A. VIII. 57; sacrum, G. II. 147, Ci. 326†; sævum†, Ci. 326; sanctum, A. VIII. 72; secretum, A. III. 389; siccum, E. VII. 56; sonorum, A. XII. 139; sumnum, G. IV. 55; Symæthium, A. IX. 584; tantum, A. VI. 369; Tiberinum, A. X. 833, XI. 449; torrens, E. VII. 52; totum, G. IV. 527; Tyrrhenum, A. VII. 663; vivum, A. II. 719; vagum, D. 67.

RIVUS, *a brook, a stream, a rivulet, water.* (24).

I. *Form:* rivus, G. IV. 19, Co. 12; rivi, Cu. 57†; rivo, E. VIII. 101; rivum, E. VIII. 87, A. III. 350, Cu. 390; rivo, E. V. 47; rivi, L. 18; rivos, E. III. 111, G. I. 4. **Rivus.** 106, 260, II. 165, A. IX. 456, XI. 668, M. 71; rivis, E. X. 29, G. I. 132, IV. 120, A. V. 200, VI. 674†, VII. 683, VIII. 445, Cu. 149.

	Sing.			Plural.		
	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Ecl.		I	I	I		I
Geo.	I				3	2
Aen.		I			2	4
Min.	I	I	I	I	I	I
Total	2	I	I	3	I	8

II. Metric:

Ten of the twenty-four examples are found in the sixth foot. Of the remaining 14, five cases are in the last half of the second and in the first half of the third feet, while five others are similarly divided between the third and fourth feet. This leaves only four forms that are found in other parts of the verse.

III. Usage:

A. Sing. 1. Nom. subj.:

adsum: [for the bees]
at liquidi fontes et stagna virentia musco
adsint et tenuis fugiens per gramina rivos. G. IV. 19.
sum:
est† crepitans† rauco murmure rivus aquæ. Co. 12.

2. Gen. depend. on noun:

imminet int̄ rivit, præstantist imaginist undam̄t. Cu. 57.

3. Dat.:

fer cineres, Amarylli, foras rivoque fluenti
transque caput iace. E. VIII. 101.

4. Acc. a. Obj.:

adgnosco: Pergama et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivom
adgnosco. A. III. 350.

β. With prep.:

cum fessa iuvencum
per nemora atque altos quærendo bocula lucos
propter aquæ rivom viridi procumbit̄ in ulvat̄. E. VIII. 87.
rivum propter̄ aquæ viridi sub frondet̄ latentem
conformare locum capit impiger. Cu. 390.

5. Abl.:

tale tuum nobis carmen, divine poëta,
. . . quale per æstum
dulcis aquæ saliente sitim restinguere rivo. E. V. 47.

B. Plu. 1. Nom. subj.:

tardo: gaudebunt silvæ, gaudebunt mollia prata,
tardabunt rivi labentes curreret lymphæt
et gelidi fontes. L. 18.

2. Acc. a. Obj. of verbs and particip.:

cludo: claudite iam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt. E. III. 111.
deduco:

quippe etiam festis quædam exercere diebus
fas et iura sinunt: rivos deducere† nulla
religio vetuit, segeti prætendere sæpem.

G. I. 269.

induco: deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentist. G. I. 106.

ostendo: hæc eadem argenti rivos ærisque metalla
ostendit venis atque auro plurima fluxit. G. II. 165.

summitto:

norat et occultæ committere semina terræ
vicinosque apte^t curvans^t summittere rivos. M. 71.

vomo:

sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit atque cruentam
mandit humum moriensque suo se in volnere versat.
A. XI. 668.

β. With prep.:

ingens concursus ad ipsa
corpora seminecisque viros tepidaque recentem
caede locum et plenos^t spumant^t sanguine rivos. A. IX. 456.

3. *Abl. a. After verbs and participi.:*

fluo:

tum creber anhelitus artus
aridaque ora quatit, sudor fluit undique rivis. A. V. 200.
fluit æs rivis aurique metallum,
volnificusque chalypst vasta fornace liquecit. A. VIII. 445.

gaudeo: canerem . . .

quoque modo potis gaudenter intiba rivis
et virides apio ripæ, tortusque per herbam
cresceret in ventrem cucumis. G. IV. 120.

represso: [Jupiter]

et passim rivis currentia vina repressit. G. I. 132.

saturo:

Amor non talia curat:
nec lacrimis crudelis Amor nec gramina rivis^t
nec cytiso saturantur apes. E. X. 29.

sono:

his suberatt gelidis manans e fontibus unda,
quæ levibus placidum rivis sonat acta^t liquorum. Cu. 149.

β. After adj.:

lucis habitamus opacis
riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis^t
incolimus. A. VI. 674.
qui^{que} altum Præneste viri qui^{que} arva Gabinæ
Iunonis gelidumque Anienem et roscida rivis
Hernica saxa colunt, quos dives Anagnia pascit,
quos, Amasene pater. A. VII. 683.

IV. *Modifiers; a. Gen. (5):*

aquæ, E. V. 47, VIII. 87, Cu. 390, Co. 12;
argentii, G. II. 165; lymphæ, L. 18; sanguinis, A. XI. 668;
Xanthi, A. III. 350.

β. Adj. (11):

arens, A. III. 350; crepitans, Co. 12;
fluens, E. VIII. 101; labens, L. 18; levis, Cu. 149; plenus, A. IX.
456; potus, G. IV. 120; saliens, E. V. 47; sequens, G. I. 106;
tenuis, G. IV. 19; vicinus, M. 71.

THE VERGILIAN USE OF THE WORDS FOR 'RIVER.'

V. *Conspectus. a. Distribution over cases and numbers.*

	Flumen:	amnis:	fluvius:	rivus:	Total
Nom.	0	14	2	2	18
Gen.	7	4	1	1	13
Dat.	0	1	4	1	6
Acc.	3	16	11	3	33
Voc.	0	0	0	0	0
Abl.	22	9	6	1	38
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	32	44	24	8	108
Nom.	14	11	2	1	28
Gen.	0	0	2	0	2
Dat.	2	1	1	0	4
Acc.	41	4	6	7	58
Voc.	1	1	0	0	2
Abl.	2	1	2	8	13
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	60	18	13	16	107
Total of both numbers	92	62	37	24	215

The favorite word for the fifth foot is naturally *flumen* (cf. *gramen*), while that for the sixth foot is *amnis*, with *rivus* second. In the middle of the verse *fluvius* is much more common than any other word.

β. Metrical considerations. A *conspectus* like the one just given may be interesting, because it shows at a glance how Vergil uses the various cases of a group of synonyms. It seems of some importance to discover that the poet uses the abl. sing. of *flumen* much oftener than the abl. sing. of all the other words, while in the abl. plu. *rivus* is oftener used. Nearly half of the examples of *flumen* are in the acc. pl. *Flumen* and *rivus* are

desum:

sin armenta magis studium vitulosque tueri . . .
 petito longinqua Tarenti,
 et qualem infelix amisit Mantua campum
 pascentem niveos herboso flumine cycnos:
 non liquidi gregibus fontes, non gramina derunt. G. II. 200.

saturo:

nec lacrimis crudelis Amor nec gramina rivis†
 nec cytiso saturantur apes nec fronde capellæ. E. X. 29.

[sunt]

hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore,
 dictamnum† genetrix Cretæa† carpit ab Ida,
 puberibus caulem foliis et flore comantem
 purpureo (non illa feris incognita capris
 gramina, cum tergo volucres hæsere sagittæ):
 hoc Venus . . . detulit. A. XII. 415.

velo:

propulit et stabulis ad pabula† nota† capellas
 pastor et excelsi montis iuga summa petivit,
 lucida† qua patulos velabant gramina colles. Cu. 47.

viresco:

hic† segetes, illic† veniunt felicius uvæ,
 arborei fetus alibi, atque iniussa virescunt
 gramina. G. I. 56.

2. *Acc. a. Obj.:*

carpo:

interea pubi indomitæ non gramina tantum
 nec vescas salicu[m] frondes ulvam†que palustrem,
 sed frumenta manu carpes sata. G. III. 174.

pascor:

qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus, . . .
 lubrica convolvit† sublato pectore terga. A. II. 471.

tondeo:

vagantes
 tondebant† tenero viridantia gramina morsu. Cu. 50.

β. *With prep.:*

ad:

Dictæas ageres ad gramina nota capellas. Ci. 300.

per:

at liquidi fontes et stagna virentia musco
 adsint et tenuis fugiens per gramina rivos. G. IV. 19.

post hos insignem palma† per gramina currum
 victoresque ostentat equos satus Hercule pulchro
 pulcher Aventinus. A. VII. 655.
 isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
 Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit. A. VI. 684.
 illa vel intactæ segetis per summa volaret
 gramina nec teneras cursu laesisset aristas. A. VII. 809.

IV. *Modifiers; a. Gen.:*
 cerinthæ, G. IV. 63.

β. *Adj. (11):*

desertum, A. XII. 664; ignobile, G. IV. 63;
 lætum, G. II. 525; lucidum†, Cu. 47; malum, A. II. 471; notum,
 Ci. 300; roridum†, Cu. 47; summum, A. VII. 808; tenerum, Cu.
 69; viridans, Cu. 50; viridet, G. II. 219.

HERBA, *grass, weeds, an herb, herbage, hay, a blade.* (78).

I. *Form:* herba, E. IV. 24, VII. 57, G. IV. 272, Cu. 404;

herbæ, G. III. 216, 498, 528, A. V. 388†; herbam, E. V. 26†,
 G. I. 134, 155†, II. 527, III. 295, IV. 121, A. I. 214,

VII. *Herba.* III. 236, V. 102, VI. 656, VII. 109, IX. 164, 316†;

herba, E. VII. 45; herba, E. III. 93, VI. 59†, VIII.

15, G. I. 112, III. 326, IV. 459, Cu. 115, L. 66; herbæ, G. I. 69†,
 180, II. 411, III. 353, IV. 402, 427, A. III. 142, 650, IV. 514,
 VII. 758, Cu. 88†, 168†, Ca. III.* 7†; herbarum, E. VIII. 2, A.
 XII. 396; herbas, E. II. 11, VI. 54, VIII. 95, G. I. 90,
 II. 129, 251, III. 126, 162, 283, 395, 436, 465, IV. 12, A. III. 221,
 IV. 404, V. 330, Cu. 70, Ci. 370, M. 99; herbis E. II. 49, VII. 41,
 IX. 19†, G. I. 107, 339†, II. 185, III. 494, IV. 200, A. VII. 19,
 769, XII. 402†, Cu. 159, M. 63, 106†.

	Sing.	Plural.										
	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Ecl.	2		1	1	3	1		3		3		3
Geo.	1	3		5		3	6		10		5	
Aen.		1		7			4	1		3		3
Min.	1				2	3			3		3	
Total	4	4	0	13	1	8	13	2	0	19	0	14

II. *Metric:* Of the 78 examples of *herba*, 55 are found in the sixth foot. Of the other 23 forms, two (*herbarum*) could not stand in the sixth foot. The remaining forms occur in various places, but only once as a part of the fifth foot. Cf. *gramen*.

Every example of *per herbam* or *per herbas* stands at the end of the verse, and there are 14 of them. In addition to these cases after *per*, there are also 13 examples in which this word occurs after other prepositions, and in each of these, too, the noun, *herba*, *herbas*, or *herbis*, stands in the sixth foot. In only three instances the preposition does not stand directly before its noun, two of these being a nearly repeated verse, E. VIII. 15 and G. III. 326.

III. Usage:

A. Sing. 1. Nom. a. Subj.:

est: hic est et Sparticat myrtus
atque hyacinthos et hic Cilici crocus† editus arvo†,
laurus item Phœbi surgens decus, hic rhododaphne
liliaque et rorist non avia cura marini
herbaque turis opes priscis imitata Sabina†
chrysanthustque hederæque nitor pallente corymbo
et bocchust Libyæ regis memor. Cu. 404.

occido: occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni
occidet. E. IV. 24.

sitio: aret ager; vitio moriens sitit aëris herba. E. VII. 57.

β. In app.:

est etiam flos in pratis, cui nomen amello†
fecere agricolæ, facilis querentibus herba. G. IV. 272.

2. Gen. a. Depend. on verb:

carpit enim viris paulatim uritque videndo
femina, nec nemorum patitur meminisse nequet herbæ. G. III. 216.

β. Depend. on subst.:

hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,
proximus ut viridante toro considerat herbæt.
frondibus et *victu* pascuntur simplicis herbæ,
pocula sunt fontes liquidi. A. V. 388.

G. III. 528.

γ. Depend. on adj.:

habitur infelix studiorum atque *immemor* herbæ
victor equos fontisque avertitur et pede terram
crebra ferit. G. III. 498.

3. Acc. a. Obj.:

attingo: nulla nequet amnem
libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam
<herba R>. E. V. 26.

carpo: incipiens stabulis edico in mollibus herbam
carpere ovis, dum mox frondosa reducitur aëtas. G. III. 295.

insector: infelix lolium et stiriles dominantur avenæ,
quod nisi et adsiduis herbam <terram R> insectabere
rastris,

et sonitu terrebris aves
heu magnum alterius frustra spectabis acervom. G. I. 155.

quæro: ut sulcis frumenti quæreret herbam. G. I. 134.

β. With prep. and after verbs and particip.:

per: conspicit ecce alios dextra lœvaque per herbam
vescentis lœtumque choro pœana canentis†
inter odoratum lauri nemus. A. VI. 656.

canerem

quoque modo potis gaudenter intiba rivis
et virides apio ripæ†, tortusque per herbam
cresceret in ventrem cucumis.

haut secus ac iussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
disponunt enses et scuta latentia condunt.

ipse dies agitat festos fususque per herbam . . .
te libans†, Lenæ, vocat†.

tum victu revocant vires fusique per herbam
implentur veteris bacchi pinquisque ferinæ.

ordine aëna locant alii fusique per herbam
subiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

discurrunt variantque vices fusique per herbam
indulgent vino et vertunt crateras aënos.

passim somno vinoque per herbam†
corpora fusa vident.

instituuntque dapes et adorea liba per herbam
subiciunt epulis.

4. Voc.:

Muscosi fontes et somno mollior herba, . . .
solstium pecori defendite. E. VII. 45.

5. *Abl. a. With verbs and particip.*:

forsitan illum

aut herba^t captum viridi aut armenta secutum
perducant aliquæ stabula ad Gortynia vaccæ. E. VI. 59.β. *With prep.*:

in:

illa quidem, dum <non P> te fugeret per flumina præceps,
immanem ante pedes hydram moritura puella
servantem ripas alta non vidit in herba. G. IV. 459.
cum ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba. E. VIII. 15.
luciferit primo cum sidere frigida rura
carpamus, dum mane novom, dum gramina canent,
et ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba. G. III. 326.
luxuriem segetum tenera depascit in herba. G. I. 112.
et mecum^t tenerat gavisa^t est læderet in herba
purpureos flores, quos^t insuper accumbebat,
bracchiat formosot supponens Cypriat collo? L. 66.
hic etiam viridi ludentes panes in herba
et satyrit dryadesque choros^t egere puellæ^t
naïadum coetu. Cu. 115.
frigidus, o pueri, fugite hinc, latet anguis in herba. E. III. 93.

B. *Plu. 1. Nom. subj.*:

adsum:

ille colit lucos, illi Panchaïa tura
floribus agrestes herba^t variantibus adsunt. Cu. 87.

appareo:

[in the far north]

illic clausa tenent stabulis armenta, neque^t ullæ
aut herba^t campo apparent aut arbore frondes. G. III. 353.

areo:

arebant herba^t, et cava flumina siccis
faucibus ad limum radii tepefacta coquebant.
tum steriles exurere Sirius agros,
arebant herba^t et victimum seges^t ægra negabat. G. IV. 427.

iuvo:

neque eum iuvere int volnerat cantus
sommiferi et Marsis quæsitæ^t montibus herba^t. A. VII. 758.

mollio:

mollibant^t herba^t <RB. in crit. ed. *arte* or *aura* mss. and
RB. in text ed. > venientist^t ad^t omniat nisust.
Cu. 168.

obduco:

bis vitibus ingruit umbra,
bis segetem densis obducunt^t sentibus herbæ;
durus uterque labor: laudato ingentia rura,
exiguum colito.

G. II. 411.

officio:

officiant lætis^t ne frugibus herba^t.

G. I. 69.

posco:

victum infelicem, bacis lapidosaque corna,
dant rami, et volvis pascunt radicibus herbæ.

A. III. 650.

quæro:

falcibus et messæ ad lunam queruntur^t aenist
pubentes herbæ nigri cum lacte veneni.

A. IV. 514.

removeo:

alter assiduat colens^t diligentia ut herbæ^t
asper^t aut^t rubust a meo sint^t remota sacello,
alter parva manu^t ferens semper^t munera larga.

Ca. III.* 7.

sitio:

medios cum sol accenderit^t æstus,
cum sitiunt herbæ et pecori iam gratior umbrast.

G. IV. 402.

subeo:

[to injure the threshing floor]

G. I. 180.

2. *Gen. a. Depend. on subst.*:ille ut depositi proferret fata parentis,
scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi
maluit.

A. XII. 396.

β. *Depend. on adj.*:immemor herbarum^t quos est mirata iuvenca
certantis.

E. VIII. 2.

3. *Acc. a. Obj. of verbs and particip.*:

alo:

[tellus]

umida maioris herbas alit, ipsaque iusto
lætior.

G. II. 251.

attero:

errans bocula campot

decutiat rorem et surgentis atterat herbas.

G. IV. 12.

carpo:

[of sheep]

quam procul aut^t mollit succedere sæpius umbræ
videris aut^t summas carpentem^t ignavius^t herbas
extremamque sequi aut medio procumberet^t campo

pascentem et seræt solam decedere nocti,
continuo culpam ferro compesce.

contundo:
Thestylis et rapido fessis messoribus æstu
alia serpulumque herbas contundit orentis.

do:
has herbas atque hæc Ponto mihi lectat venena
ipse dedit Mœrist.

fero:
at cui lactis amor, cytisum lotosque frequentis
ipse manu salsasque ferat præsepibus herbas.

incendo:
narcissum casiamque herbas incendit olentes.

ingero:
hist salis inspargit micas, sale durus adesot
caseus adicitur, dictas super ingerit herbas,
et læva vestem sætosa sub inguinat fulcit.

madefacio:
levi cum sanguine Nisus
labitur infelix, cæsis ut forte iuvencis
fusus humum viridisque super madefecerat herbas. A. V. 330.

misceo:
sævæ novercæ
miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba.
hippomanes, quod sæpe malæ legere novercæ
miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba.

rumino:
ille latust niveum molli fultus hyacintho
ilice sub nigra pallentis ruminat herbas
<herbis R>.

seco:
[for the stallion]
florentisque secant herbas fluviosque ministrant
farraque, ne blando nequeat superesse labori
invalidique patrum referant ieuniat nati.

in:
sæpe etiam steriles incendere profuit agros
seu plures calor ille vias et cæca relaxat
spiramenta, novas veniat qua sucus in herbas. G. I. 90.

per:
it nigrum campis agmen prædamque per herbas
convectant calle angusto. A. IV. 404.

G. III. 465.

E. II. 11.

E. VIII. 95.

G. III. 395.

Ci. 370.

M. 98.

G. II. 129.

G. III. 283.

E. VI. 54.

G. III. 126.

β. With prep.:

sæpe etiam steriles incendere profuit agros

seu plures calor ille vias et cæca relaxat

spiramenta, novas veniat qua sucus in herbas.

G. I. 90.

A. IV. 404.

nef mihi tumt mollis sub divot carpere somnos
neu dorso nemoris libeat iacuisse per herbas,
cum positis novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa
volvitur.

cetera pascuntur viridis armenta per herbas.
at pectore puro

sæpe super tenero prosternit gramine corpus,
florida cum tellus, gemmantis picta per herbas,
vere notat dulc distincta coloribus arva.
læta boum passim campis armenta videmus
caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas.

G. III. 436.

G. III. 162.

Cu. 70.

A. III. 221.

4. *Abl. a. With verbs and particip.:*

cum exustus ager morientibus æstuat herbis,
ecce supercilio clivosi tramitis undam
elicit?

G. I. 107.

formæ magnorum ululare luporum,
quos hominum ex facie dea sæva potentibus herbis
induerat Circe in voltus ac terga ferarum.
tum casia atque aliis intexens suavibus herbis
mollia luteola pingit vaccinia calta.

A. VII. 19.

Hippolytum . . . ad sidera rursus
ætheria et superas cæli venisse sub auras,
Pæoniist revocatum herbis et amore Dianæ.
quis humum florentibus herbis

E. II. 49.

spargeret aut viridi fontes induceret umbra?
ille retorto

E. IX. 19.

Pæoniumt in morem senior succinctus amictu
multa manu medica Phœbique potentibus herbis
nequiquam trepidat.

A. XII. 402.

β. With adj.:

immo ego Sardoniis videar tibi amerior herbis,
horridior rusco.

E. VII. 41.

hortus erat iunctus casulæ,

M. 63.

exiguus spatio, variis sed fertilis herbis.

at quæ pinguis humus dulcique uligine læta,
quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus . . .

hic tibi prævalidas olim multo que fluentis

sufficiet baccho vitis.

G. II. 185.

γ. With prep.:

ab: color est et pluribus unus,
nec de lacte nitens, quia tot variatur ab herbis. M. 106.

e: [the bees]
verum ipsae e foliis natos, e <sed R> suavibus herbis
ore legunt. G. IV. 200.

in: pastor
anxius insidiis nullis, sed lento in herbis
seculo pressus somno mandaverat artus. Cu. 159.

hinc lati vituli volgo moriuntur in herbis
et dulcis animas plena ad præsepio reddunt. G. III. 494.

in primis venerare deos, atque annua magnæ
sacra refer Cereri lati operatus in herbis
extremæ sub casum hiemis, iam vere sereno. G. I. 339.

IV. Modifiers; a. Gen.:

frumenti, G. I. 134; graminis, E. V. 26; Phœbi, A. XII. 402.

β. Adj. (23):

agrestis, Cu. 88; alta, G. IV. 459; facilis, G. IV. 272; fallax,
E. IV. 24; florens, E. IX. 19, G. III. 126; gemmans, Cu. 70;
læta, G. I. 339, III. 494; magna, G. II. 251; mollis, E. VII.
45; olens, E. II. 11, Ci. 370; Pæonia, A. VII. 769; pallens, E.
VI. 54; potens, A. VII. 19, XII. 402; Sabinat, Cu. 404; salsa,
G. III. 395; Sardonia, E. VII. 41; simplex, G. III. 528; suavis,
E. II. 49, G. IV. 200; supera, G. III. 465; tenera, E. VIII.
15, G. I. 112, III. 326, L. 66; ulla, G. III. 352; varia, M. 63;
viridis, E. VI. 59, G. III. 162, A. V. 300, Cu. 115.

GRATUS, pleasing, acceptable, dear, delightful. (27).

I. *Form:* Gratus, A. X. 392; grata, M. 55, 76, Ci. 297, Cu. 41,
230; gratum, Cu. 66; grati, A. XI. 217; gratæ, Cu. 76; grata,
A. VIII. 283; gratiæ (masc.), G. III. 211; gratiæ
VIII. *Gratus.* (fem.), E. VI. 11, G. IV. 402, A. V. 28, 344; gratus-
simus, E. VIII. 15, G. III. 326, A. VIII. 64, IX.
327; gratissima (fem.), A. II. 269, III. 73, V. 128, X. 158, 607,
XII. 142, Ci. 473; gratissima (neut.), Cu. 94.

II. Metric:

Every example of the superlative of *gratus* is the last word
but one in the verse. The superlative is used twelve times.

*III. Usage:**A. Positive. 1. With pronoun:*

nos vero haec patriam grati referemus ad urbem
et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino
iungemus regi.

A. XI. 127.

2. With nouns:

capellæ: illi sunt gratæ rorantes lacte capellæ
et nemus et fecunda Pales et vallibus intus
semper opaca novis manantia fontibus antra. Cu. 76.

Ceres: verum aliam sibi quærunt opem, neu sola palato-
sit non grata ceres, quas iungat comparat escas. M. 55.

dona: instaurant epulas et mensæ grata secundæ
dona ferunt cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras. A. VIII. 283.

error: vos etiam, gemini, Rutulis cecidistis in agrist,
Daucia, Laride Thymberque, simillima proles,
indiscreta suis gratusque parentibus error. A. X. 392.

requies: hic siserat et nomen capiti debentia porrat, . . .
grataque nobilium requies lactuca ciborum,
. crescit. M. 76.

toreuma: nec fulgor in ulla
cognitus utilitate manet nec pocula gratum
Alconist referent Boethiæque toreuma. Cu. 66.

virgo: atque utinam celerit ne tantum grata Dianæ
Gnosia neut Parthot contendens spicula cornu
venatus essem virgo sectata virorum!
Dictæas ageres ad gramina nota capellast. Ci. 297.

vita: et tibi sede pia maneat locus, et tibi sospes
debita felicis memoretur vita per annos,
grata bonis lucens. Cu. 41.

voluntas: poena sitt exitium, modo sitt dum grata voluntas,
existat par officium. Cu. 230.

B. *Compar. with nouns:*

pagina:

nec Phœbo gratior ullast,
quam sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina nomen. E. VI. 11.

tellus:

an sit mihi gratior ulla,
quove magis fessas optem demitteret navis,
quam quæ Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten? A. V. 28.

umbra:

medios cum sol accenderit æstus,
cum sitiunt herbæ et pecori iam gratior umbrast. G. IV. 402.

usus:

sed non ulla magis viris industria firmat,
quam Venerem et cæci stimulus avertere amoris
sive bovom sive est quoit gratior usus equorum. G. III. 211.

virtus:

tutatur favor Euryalum lacrimæque decoræ
gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus. A. V. 344.

C. *Superl. with nouns:*

amnis:

ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis . . .
cæruleus Thybris, cælo gratissimus amnis. A. VIII. 64.

augur:

rex idem et regi Turno gratissimus augur. A. IX. 327.

coniunx:

Iunonem interea compellat Iuppiter ultro:
'o germana mihi atque eadem gratissima coniunx.' A. X. 607.

Delos:

liquitur ante alias longe gratissima Delos
Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegæo. C. 473.

Ida:

imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris. A. X. 158.

nympha:

nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima
<M carissima PR> nostro. A. XII. 142.

quies:

tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus ægris
incipit et dono divom gratissima serpit. A. II. 269.

ros:

cum ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba. E. VIII. 15.

luciferit primo cum sidere frigida rura
carpamus, dum mane novom, dum gramina canent,
et ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba. G. III. 326.

statio:

tranquillo silet immotaque attolitur unda
campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis. A. V. 128.

tellus:

sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus
Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegæo. A. III. 73.

Tempe:

o pecudes, o panes et o gratissima tempe
fontis hamadryadum. Cu. 94.

Gratus is out of its alphabetical order, so that *gramen* and
herba may be given side by side in this specimen of the lexicon.

SCINDO, *to cut, tear, split, cleave, divide, separate, rend, break up, plough.* (20).

I. *Form:* Scindit, G. IV. 420, A. I. 161, 587, VIII. 142, XII. 870; scindimus, G. I. 50; scindebat, A. VII. 510; scindebant, G. I. 144; scindere, G. III. 160, A. IX. IX. **Scindere**, 146, XI. 137; scindens, A. X. 765; scinditur, A. including II. 39, VI. 182; scissa (fem.), A. IX. 478; scissa, **Proscindere**, A. VIII. 702, XII. 609; scissum, Ca. XIII. (V.) 39; scissa (neut.), M. 36; scindendum, G. II. 399.

II. *Usage:*A. *With simple object:*

æquor: att prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus æquor. G. I. 50.

cedrum: ferro sonat alta bipenni
fraxinus, evertunt actas ad sidera pinus,
robora nec cuneis et olentem scindere cedrum
nec plaustris cessant vectare gementibus ornos. A. XI. 137.

crinis: att procul ut Diræ stridorem adgnovit et alas,
infelix crinis scindit Iuturna solutos,
unguibus ora soror fœdans et pectora pugnis. A. XII. 870.

lignum: nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum. G. I. 144.

querum: vocat agmina Tyrrhus,
quadrifidam querum cuneis ut forte coactis
scindebat, rapta spirans immane securi. A. VII. 510.

terram:
post partum cura in vitulos traducitur omnis,
continuoque notas et nomina gentis inurunt,
et quos aut pecori malint summittere habendo
aut aris servare sacros aut scindere terram
et campum horrentem fractis invertere glæbis. G. III. 160.

vallum:
'sic <RB. sed mss. & edd. > vos, o lecti, ferro quid scindere
apparatus et mecum invadit trepidantia castra'. A. XI. 146.

viam:
quam magnus Orion,
cum pedes incedit mediis per maxima Nerei
stagna viam scindens, umero supereminet undas. A. X. 765.

B. *With reflex.:*

est specus ingens
exesi latere in montis, quo plurima vento
cogitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos,
deprensis olim statio tutissima nautis. G. IV. 420.

quibus omnis ab alto
frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos. A. I. 161.

vix ea fatus erat, cum circumfusa repente
scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum. A. I. 587.

sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno. A. VIII. 142.

robur: C. *Pass. with subj. nom.:*

sonat icta securibus iley
fraxineæque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
scinditur. A. VI. 182.

solum:
namque omne quotannis
terque quaterque solum scindendum glæbaque versis
æternum frangenda bidentibus. G. II. 399.

trabes: *vid. robur.*

volgus:
scinditur incertum studia in contraria volgus. A. II. 39.

D. *Particip.:*

scissa:
evolat infelix et femineo ululatu,

scissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu
prima petit. A. IX. 478.

scissum:
videbo habentem præter ignavos nihil
fratres et iratum Iovem
scissumque ventrem et herniosit patrui
pedes inedia turgidos. Ca. XIII. (V.) 39.

scissa:
sævit medio in certamine Mavors
cælatus ferro tristesque ex æthere Diræt,
et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla.
it scissa veste Latinus,
coniugis attonitus fatis urbisque ruina. A. XII. 609.

scissa:
continuis rimis calcanea scissa rigebant. M. 36.

II. *Modifiers; a. Adv.:*

repente, A. I. 586; terque quaterque, G. II. 399.

B. *Instru. abl.:*

cuneis, G. I. 144, A. VI. 181, VII. 509, XI.
137; ferro, G. I. 50, A. IX. 146.

PROSCINDO, *to plough, to break up.*
sin in sua posse negabunt
ire loca et scrobibus superabit terra repletis,
spissus ager: glæbist cunctantis crassaque terga
expectat et validis terram proscinde iuvencis. G. II. 237.

iuvat arva
et qui, proscisso quæ suscitat æquore terga,
rursus in obliquom verso perrumpit aratro. G. I. 97.

X. *Videre.* Ecl. Geo. Aen. Min. Total.
VIDEO, 25 33 214 24 296

ACTIVE					
<i>Indicative</i>			<i>Subjunctive</i>		
	Pres. Imp.	Fut.	Perf. Plu.	Fut. Pf.	Pres. Imp. Perf. Plu.
1st	5	6	26		1
2d	21	8	2	2	2 6
3d	27	4	4	28	3 3 3 1
1st	7			8	
2d	4			1	
3d	7	2	1	15 (-ere). 4 (-erunt).	

(—203)

Infinitive:			Participles:				
Pres.	8		Pres.		Future		
Perf.	6		Sing. Pl.		Sing. Pl.		
			Nom.	3	I	Nom.	I
			Dat.	1			
			Acc.	2			(— 34)
Gerund:			Supine:				
Gen.	1		Abl.	9			
Abl.	1					Total,	237.
PASSIVE							
Indicative			Subjunctive				
Pres.	Imp.	Fut.	Perf.	Plu.	Fut.	Pf.	
1st	3	3			I	I	
2d							
3d	2	I	I	13	(masc.)		
					5 (fem.)		
					5 (neut.)		
1st	I						
2d							
3d	4				I (masc.)		
					I (fem.)		
					4 (neut.)		(— 47)
Infinitive:			Participles:				
Pres.	8		Mas.	Fem.	Neut.		
Gerundive:			Nom.		I		
Fem. acc.	I		Acc.		I		
			Abl.	I		(— 12)	
						Total,	59.

VIDEO, *to see; to be seen, to appear, to seem, to seem best, to seem good.*

I. Form: Video, A. III. 26, IX. 20, X. 674, XII. 149, Cu. 216[†]; vides, E. X. 48, G. I. 56, III. 103, 250, A. I. 338, 583, II. 609, III. 316, IV. 416, VI. 323, 760, 779, VIII. 117, 356, IX. 210, 739, XI. 179, XII. 33, Ci. 268, Ca. II.* 3, XII. (IV.) 4; videt, E. V. 57, VII. 8, G. I. 243, A. I. 128, 308[†], 456, 510, III. 518, IV. 83, 469, V. 612, VI. 454, 549, 703, VII. 89, 290, 374, IX. 396, 555, X. 652, XII. 2, 861, 918, Cu. 174, Ci. 182, 471, L. 4; videmus, G. I. 451, II. 32, A. III. 220, 522, 584, 655, XI. 349; videtis, A. II. 350, III. 497, XI. 309, Ca. X. (VIII.) 1; vident, A. II. 485, VI. 163, VIII. 99, 529, IX. 317, 780, XII. 408; videbat, A. I. 466, VI. 860, IX. 352, 639; videbant, A. II. 125, VIII. 360; videbo, E. I. 76, A. V. 634, X. 671, XII. 63, Ca. XIII. (V.) 22[†], 37; videbis, G. I. 365, 455, A. IV. 490, 566, VI. 873, XI. 53, XII. 679, 839; videbit, E. IV. 15, A. II. 579, XI. 394, XII. 645[†]; videbunt, A. VII. 101; vidi, E. I. 42, II. 25,

III. 17, VIII. 38, 41, 99, G. I. 193, 197, 318, A. II. 5, 347, 499, 501, 561, 746, III. 537, 623, 626, IV. 358, 655, VI. 582, 585, XII. 638, Cu. 227[†], Ci. 430, 534; vidisti, E. III. 14, A. IX. 269; vidit, G. II. 502, IV. 459, 502, A. II. 507, 519, III. 307, 596, IV. 453, 587, VI. 495[†], 684, VIII. 610, IX. 549, X. 365, 441, 454, 721, 790, 821, XI. 40, 263, 854, 909, XII. 222, 324, 446, Cu. 201, Ci. 80; vidimus, E. X. 26, G. I. 472, A. I. 584, II. 643, III. 567, IX. 244, XI. 243, 367; vidistis, A. I. 322; vide, E. VI. 14, IX. 54, G. I. 490, A. VI. 490, VIII. 107, 222, IX. 683, X. 573, XI. 892, XII. 447, 937, Cu. 305 (bis), 309[†], Ci. 510; viderunt, A. IX. 144, X. 139, XI. 147, XII. 542; videris, G. III. 465, IV. 414; viderit, A. I. 265; videoas, E. VII. 56, G. I. 387; videat, G. III. 476, A. I. 182, IV. 617; viderem, A. XI. 270; videres, E. VI. 27[†], A. IV. 410, VIII. 676, XI. 43, XII. 636, 810; videret, A. III. 52, XI. 417, 797; viderent, G. I. 391; viderit, A. IX. 729, X. 744, Ci. 50[†]; vidisset, A. V. 411; videre, G. II. 438, III. 23, 182, A. II. 28, VI. 134, 818, Ca. I. 1, IV. (XIII.) 2[†]; vidisse, G. IV. 127, A. III. 431, VI. 454, 487, VIII. 353, Ci. 455; videns, E. I. 69, A. VI. 419, VIII. 19; videnti, E. VI. 21; videntem, A. II. 555, IX. 345; videntes, G. I. 354; visurus, A. VIII. 576; visuri, A. V. 108; videndi, A. II. 137; videndo, G. III. 215; visu, A. I. 111, III. 621, VI. 277, VII. 78, VIII. 234, IX. 465, 521, X. 637, XII. 252[†]; video, E. IX. 35, X. 58, A. IX. 195; videtur, G. I. 395, A. IV. 467; videmur, A. XII. 910; videntur, G. III. 108, A. I. 396, 494, V. 231; videbar, A. II. 279, 730, III. 174[†]; videbatur, A. VIII. 707; videbitur, E. IV. 16; visus (est), G. IV. 89, A. II. 271, 682, 732, VIII. 33, IX. 111; visa est, A. IV. 287, 557, XII. 147; visa (est), G. III. 510, A. I. 326, II. 773, III. 206, V. 637, 722, 768, VI. 871, VII. 73, 406; visum est, G. IV. 394, A. IX. 375; visum (est), A. II. 428, 624, III. 2; visi (sunt), A. III. 150; visæ (sunt), A. VI. 257; visa (sunt), G. I. 478, A. III. 90, IV. 461, VIII. 525; videar, E. VII. 41; viderer, A. IV. 330; videri, E. III. 65, VI. 24, A. II. 461, 591, VI. 49, VIII. 604, X. 267, XII. 216; visa (nom.), A. V. 610; visum, A. VI. 409; viso, A. X. 787; viden-dam, A. II. 589.

II. Usage: I. Active: A. Absolute I.

sæpibus in nostris parvam te roscida mala

. . . vidi cum matre legentem. . . .

ut vidi ut perii, ut me malus abstulit error. E. VIII. 41.

nec mirum, vultu decepta puella
ut vidi ut perii, ut me malus abstulit error. Ci. 430.

2. *Parenthetical:*

ille, vides, pura iuvenis qui nititur hasta,
proxima sorte tenet lucis loca. A. VI. 760.
ille (vides), nostris quīt mōenibus adsidet̄ hostis,
quem pater ipse deum sceptri donavit honore. Ci. 268.

3. *With obj. implied:*

nonne vides, cum præcipiti certamine campum
corriputere ruuntque effusi carcere currus,
cum spes arrectæ iuvenum, exultantiaque haurit
corda pavor pulsans? G. III. 103.
vidi egomet duo de numero cum corpora nostro
prena manu magna . . .
frangeret ad saxum sanieque expersat̄ natarent
limina. A. III. 623.

vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo
manderet et tepidīt tremerent sub dentibus artus. A. III. 626.
[Aenean]
nec vidisse semel satis est; iuvat usque morari. A. VI. 487.
ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,
ut vidi, Lausus. A. X. 790.
Deliat̄ sæpe tibi venit. mihīt, Tucca, videre
non licet. Ca. I. 1.

B. *With complement:* 1. *De:*

'nunc morere. ast de me divom pater atque hominum rex
viderit.' A. X. 744.

2. *Ind. quest.:*

nonne vides, ut̄ tota tremor pertemptet̄ equorum
corpora, si tantum notas odor attulit auras? G. III. 250.
namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
hac fugerent Grai, premeret Troiana iuventus;
hac Phryges, instaret curru <mss. & edd. cursu. Ld.>>
cristatus Achilles. A. I. 466.
si vobis audentem̄ extrema cupido
certa sequit̄, quæ sit rebus fortuna videtis. A. II. 350.
nec quæ sonitum det causa videmus. A. III. 584.

spes sibi quisque, sed hæc quam angusta videtis.
A. XI. 309.
ex illo qui me casus̄, quæ, Turne, sequantur
bella, vides, quantos primus patiaret̄ labores. A. XII. 33.

3. *Vt with indic.:*

nonne vides croceos ut Tmolus̄ odores,
India mittit̄ ebur, molles sua tura Sabæi,
at Chalybes nudi ferrum, virosāt̄quēt̄ Pontus
castorea, Eliadum palmas Epiros equarum?
viden ut geminæ stant veftice cristæ
et pater ipse suo superum iam signat̄ honore?
videōt̄ ut̄ flagrantia tædis
liminat̄ conlument̄ infestist̄ omniāt̄ templis.
G. I. 56.
A. VI. 779.
Cu. 216.

4. *Rel. pron. with indic.:*

vidisti quo Turnus equo, quibust̄ ibat in armis
aureus. A. IX. 269.

5. *Acc. and inf.:* a. *Pres. act.:*
cum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum
Teucrorumque alios.
ut celsas videre rates̄ atque inter opacum
adlabi nemus et tacitist̄ incumbere remis,
terrentur visu subito.
sæpe etiam stellas vento inpendente videbis
præcipites cælo labi, noctisque per umbram
flamarum longos a tergo albescere tractus;
sæpe levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas,
aut summa nantis in aqua colludere plumas.
regina e speculis ut primam̄ albescere lucem
vidit et æquatis classem procedere velis.
te quoque magnanimæt̄ viderunt, Ismare, gentes
volnera derigerēt̄ et calamos armare veneno.
quo subi confertos auderēt̄ in prælia vidi,
incipio super his.
ibi ignem
deficere extreum et religatost̄ rite videbat
carpere gramen equos.

G. I. 365.
A. IV. 587.
A. X. 139.
A. II. 347.
A. IX. 352.

ne nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellæ
nescivere hiemem, testa cum ardente viderent
scintillare oleum et putris *concrecere* fungos.
sæpe ego, cum flavis messorem induceret arvis
agricola et fragili iam stringeret hordea culmo,
omnia ventorum *concurreret* proelia vidi.
ergo inter sese paribus *concurrere* telis
Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi.
nunc iuvenem inparibus video *concurrere* fatis,
Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat.
condere; *vid. c. infra*,
conducere; *vid. c. infra*,
concludere; *vid. albescere*,
at† non viderunt moenia Troiæ
Neptuni fabricata manu *considerere* in ignis?
postquam cuncta videt cælo *constare* sereno,
dat clarum e puppi signum.
tu quoque Laurentes viderunt, Aeole, campit
oppetere et late terram *consternere* tergo.
quem simul ac Iuturna soror *crebrescere* vidit
sermonem et volgi variare labantia† corda,
in medias dat sese acies. A. XII. 222.
iam variæ† pelagi volucres et† quæ† Asia circum
dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri,
certatim largos umeris infundere rores:
nunc caput obiectare fretis, nunc *currere* in undas†
et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi. G. I. 387.
Arcadas insuetos acies inferre pedestris
ut vidiit Pallas Latio *dare* terga sequaci . . .
nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accedit amaris. A. X. 365.
quod vitam moror invisam Pallante perempto,
dextera causa tuast, Turnum gnatoque patrique
quam† *debere* vides.
deficere; *vid. carpere*,
vidi lecta diu et multo† spectata labore
degenerare tamen.
derigere; *vid. armare*,
mugire videbis
sub pedibus terram et *descendere* montibus ornos.
A. IV. 490.

G. I. 391.

G. I. 318.

G. I. 490.

A. XII. 149.

E. VIII. 99.

A. IV. 566.

G. I. 365.

A. IX. 144.

A. III. 518.

A. XII. 542.

A. XII. 222.

G. I. 387.

A. X. 365.

A. XI. 179.

A. IX. 352.

G. I. 197.

A. X. 139.

A. IV. 490.

in medio classis æratas, Actia bella,
cernere erat totumque instructo Marte videres
fervore Leucaten auroque *effulgere* fluctus. A. VIII. 676.
hoc etiam, emenso cum iam decedit Olympo,
profuerit meminisse magis; nam sæpe videmus
ipsius in voltu varios *errare* colores.
non ego te vidi Damonis, pessime, caprum
excipere insidiis ?
excire; *vid. c. infra*,
et sæpe alterius ramos impune videmus
vertere in alterius mutatamque insita mala
ferre pirum, et prunis lapidosa rubescere corna.
talia vociferans sequitur strictumque coruscat
mucronem nec *ferre* videt sua gaudia ventos.
sint maculæ incipient† rutilo immiscerier igni,
omnia tum pariter vento nimbisque videbis
fervore.
fervore; *vid. c. infra*,
fervore; *vid. effulgere*,
fidere; *vid. e. infra*,
gestire; *vid. currere*,
habere; *vid. c. infra*,
incumbere; *vid. adlabi*,
atque hic Aeneas (una namque *ire* videbat
egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
sed fronte lœta parum et deiecto lumen† voltu. A. VI. 860.
hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,
supra homines, supra *ire* deos pietate videbis. A. XII. 839.
labi; *vid. albescere*,
tabidulamque videt *labi* per viscera mortem.
simul incipit ipse.
tum vero in numerum faunosque ferasque videres†
ludere, tum rigidast motare cacumina quercus. E. VI. 27.
semina vidi equidem multos *medicare* serentis
et nitro prius et nigra profundere amurca.
moliri; *vid. e. infra*,
motare; *vid. ludere*,
deint tæ† *movere* lumbulost in caltulat
prensis videbot† altaribus
flavumque propter Thybrim† olentes nauticum
vocare. Ca. XIII. (V.) 22.

G. I. 451.

E. III. 17.

A. VIII. 99.

G. II. 32.

A. X. 652.

G. I. 455.

A. IV. 566.

A. VIII. 676.

A. VII. 290.

G. I. 387.

Ca. XII. (IV.) 4.

A. VIII. 107.

G. I. 365.

Ci. 182.

simul incipit ipse.

E. VI. 27.

G. I. 193.

A. VII. 290.

E. VI. 27.

mugire; *vid. descendere*,
 passimque armenta videbant
 Romanoque foro et lautis *mugire* Carinis. A. VIII. 360.
 quo magis incepsum peragat lucemque relinquat,
 vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris
 (horrendum dictu), latices *nigrescere* sacros
 fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruem.
obiectare; *vid. currere*,
oppetere; *vid. consternere*,
 non ego vos posthac viridi projectus in antro
 dumosa *pendere* procul de rupe videbo.
perfundere; *vid. medicare*,
procedere; *vid. albescere*,
 'Anna, vides toto *properari* litore: circum
 undique convenere.'
 metabat̄ seset̄ circum loca; cum videt ingens̄
 adversum *recubare* ducem gregis, acrior instat
 lumina diffundens intendere.
rubescere; *vid. ferre*,
 arma inter nubem cæli <in PRy suprascr. M>
 regione serena
 per suidum̄ *rutilare* vident et pulsa tonaret. A. VIII. 529.
scintillare; *vid. concrescere*,
 horribilis circum vidit set̄ *sistere* formas
 piscibus et̄ canibusque malis̄ vallatā repenteſt. Ci. 80.
 his ubi nequiam dictis experta Latinum
 contra *stare* videt . . .
 tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstis,
 immensum̄ sine more furit lymphata per urbem. A. VII. 374.
 iam pulvere cælum
stare vident. A. XII. 408.
 agmina. quæ postquam matres *succedere* tectis
 viderunt, maestam incendunt clamoribus urbem. A. XI. 147.
 qualem primo qui *surgere* mense
 aut̄ videt aut̄ vidisse putat per nubila lunam.
 [bis]. A. VI. 454.
 vicisti, et victimum *tendere* palmas
 Ausonii videre.
tonare; *vid. rutilare*,
traducere; *vid. c. infra*,
variare; *vid. crebrescere*,

A. IV. 490.
 A. VIII. 360.
 A. IV. 453.
 G. I. 387.
 A. XII. 542.
 E. I. 76.
 G. I. 193.
 A. IV. 587.
 A. IV. 416.
 Cu. 174.
 G. II. 32.
 A. VIII. 529.
 G. I. 391.
 Ci. 80.
 A. XII. 408.
 A. XI. 147.
 E. VIII. 99.
 A. XII. 222.

vertere; *vid. ferre*, G. II. 32, also *nigrescere*, A. IV. 453.
volitare; *vid. albescere*, G. I. 365.

b. *Pres. pass.:*
 hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno
 infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum
 Threicio regi, cum iam̄ diffideret armis
 Dardaniæ cinq̄ urbem obsidione videret. A. III. 52.
dari; *vid. c. infra*, Ca. XII. (IV.) 4.
fieri; *vid. c. infra*, E. VIII. 99.
 quosve dabas gemitus, cum litora fervere late
 prospiceres arce ec̄ summa totumque videres
misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus æquor!
 nec tu me aëria solam nunc sede videres
 digna indigna *pati*.

A. IV. 410.
 A. XII. 810.
 qui sanguine nostrum
 nomen in astra ferant quorumque ā stirpe nepotes
 omnia sub pedibus, qua Sol utrumque recurrens
 aspicit̄ Oceanum, vertique *regique* videbunt.
turbari; *vid. c. infra*, A. VII. 101.
verti; *vid. regi*, A. IV. 566.
 A. VII. 101.

c. *Pres. act. and pres. pass.:*
 his ego sæpe lupum *fieri* et se *condere* silvis
 Moerim, sæpe animas imis *excire* sepulchris
 atque satas alio vidi *traducere* messis.
 iam mare *turbari* trabibus sævasque videbis
conlucere faces, iam *fervere* litora flammis,
 si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
 sed, ō superbe Noctuinet̄, non̄ vides
 duas *habere* filias Atilium,
 duas̄, et hanc et alteram, tibi *dari*.

Ca. XII. (IV.) 4.

d. *Pf. act.:*
 lumina tot *cedidisse* ducum totumque videmus
 consedisse urbem luctu, dum Troia temptat
 castra.
consedisse; *vid. cedidisse*, A. XI. 349.
deseruisse; *vid. e. infra*, A. XI. 349.
 A. VII. 290.

e. *Pres. and pf. act.:*
 moliri iam tecta videt, iam *fidere* terræ,
deseruisse rates.

A. VII. 290.

6. *Acc. and particip.*: a. *Pres. particip.*:

cedens; *vid. c. infra*, A. XII. 324.
vidi et crudelis dantem Salmonea poenas. A. VI. 585.
ac prior 'heus,' inquit, 'iuvemes, monstrate, mearum vidistis siquam hic errantem forte sororum. A. I. 322.
subiit cari genitoris imago,
ut regem aequavem crudeli volnere vidi vitam exhalantem. A. II. 561.
atque illi longe gradientem et dira frementem
ut videre, metu versi retroque ruentes
effunduntque ducem rapiuntque ad litora currus. A. X. 573.
terga dabo et Turnum fugientem hæc terra videbit? A. XII. 645.
fulgens; *vid. laetans, infra*, A. XI. 854.
gradiens; *vid. fremens*, A. X. 573.
videbo habentem præter ignavos nihil
fratres et iratum Iovem
scissumque ventrem et herniosit patrui
pedes inedia turgidos. Ca. XIII. (V.) 37.
ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentis,
demens, qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem
viderit inrumpentem. A. IX. 729.
instantia vidit
alterius, sine respectu mea fatali relinquens
ad pariles agor eventus. Cu. 227.
ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
intrantem muros. A. IV. 358.
Chromis et Mnasyllos in antro
Silenum pueri somno videre iacentem. E. VI. 14.
ut vidi laetantem <M¹ fulgentem M² PR_Y>
animis <M¹ armis M² PR_Y>
ac vana tumentem,
'cur' inquit 'diversus abis?' A. XI. 854.
sæpibus in nostris parvam te roscida mala
(dux ego vester eram) vidi cum matre legentem. E. VIII. 38.
hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit, . . .
sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostis.
sternitur infelix Acron. A. X. 721.
vix ea fatus erat, summo cum monte videmus
ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
pastorem Polyphemum et litora nota petentem. A. III. 655.

palans; *vid. c. infra*, A. IX. 780.
et nunc palantist video gemitumque cadentum accipio!
inrumpunt aditus Rutuli ut videre patentist.
petens; *vid. movens*, A. X. 674.
dixit, et ex oculis subito ceu fumus in auras commixtus tenuis fugit diversa, neque illum prensantem neququam umbras et multa volentem dicere præterea vidit. A. IX. 683.
bellum ingens geret Italia populosque ferores contundet moresque viris et moenia ponet, tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit æstas. A. III. 655.
numquam illam post hæc oculi videre suorum purpureas flavo retinentem vertice vittas. G. IV. 502.
rorans; *vid. c. infra*, Ci. 510.
Pan deus Arcadiae venit, quem vidimus ipsi sanguineis ebuli bacis minioque rubentem. A. I. 265.
illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina præceps, immanem ante pedes hydram moritura puella servantem ripas alta non vedit in herba. A. III. 567.
armatosque vident stantis in limine primo. E. X. 26.
isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidi Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit. A. VI. 684.
quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi tondentes campum late. G. IV. 459.
tumens; *vid. laetans*, A. II. 485.
undans; *vid. c. infra*, A. III. 537.
vidit ab adverso venientis aggeret Turnus, [bis]. A. XII. 446.
videre Ausonii. G. IV. 502.
volens; *vid. prensans*, A. VII. 89.
multa modis simulacula videt volitantia miris.
b. *Pf. particip.*:
avolsus; *vid. c. infra*, A. II. 609.
desertosque videt portus classemque relictam. A. V. 612.
disiectam Aeneæ toto videt æquore classem,
fluctibus oppressos Troas cælique ruina. A. I. 128.
disiectus; *vid. c. infra*, A. II. 609.
[arcem et calamos] quæ tu, perverse Menalca,
et cum vidisti puero donata, dolebas. E. III. 14.

elitus; vid. c. infra,
atque hic Priamiden *laniatum* corpore toto
Deiphobum† vidit†, lacerum crudeliter ora.
oppressus; vid. disiectus,
Teucria cum magnō† manaret sanguine tellus
et Simois Xanthique liquor, Sigeaque præter†
litora cum Troas sævi ducist† Hectoris ira
funderet <Rb. *videre* some mss. & edd. *vidi*,
or *vidit* other mss. > in classes inimicat mentet Pelasgas
vulnera tela necest ignist inferre *paratos†?* Cu. 309.
atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
ut venere, vident indigna morte *peremptum.*
ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit
permixtos heroas, et ipse videbitur illis.
receptus; vid. c. infra,
relictus; vid. desertus,
unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
submersum.
turbatus; vid. c. infra,

c. *Pres. act. and pf. pass. particip.:*

Turnus ut Aenean *cedentem* ex agmine vidit
turbatosque duces, subita spe fervidus ardet. A. XII. 324.
hic, ubi *disiectas* moles *avolsaque* saxis
saxa vides mixtoque *undantem* pulvere fumum,
Neptunus muros. . . . quatit. A. II. 609.
tandem† ductores audita cæde suorum
conveniunt Teucri, Mnestheus acerque Serestus,
palantist†que vident socios hostemque *receptum.* A. IX. 780.
ter spumam *elisam* et† *rorantia* vidimus astra. A. III. 567.

7. *With simple obj.:* a. *Names of persons and peoples:*

videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas
bellaque iam fama totum volgata per orbem,
Atridas Priamumque et sævom ambobus *Achillem.* A. I. 456.
hic et *Aloidas†* geminos immania vidi
corpora. A. VI. 582.
Atridas; vid. Achillem, A. I. 456.
monstrat amor verust† patriæ, ut videre *Camillam†.* A. XI. 892.
militia ex illa diversum ad litus abact†
Atrides Protei Menelaus ad usque columnas
exulat†, Aetnæos vidit *Cyclopas* Vlices. A. XI. 263.

A. III. 567.
A. VI. 495.
A. I. 128.

vidimus, o cives, *Diomedet†* Argivaque castra. A. XI. 243.
cum clamor ad auris
pervenit ac videt *Euryalum.* A. IX. 396.
Arcades ipsum
credunt set vidisse *Iovem.* A. VIII. 353.
vox quoquet† *Mœrim†*
iam fugit ipsa; lupi *Mœrim* videre priores. E. IX. 54.
ipsum autem sumptis *Priamum* iuvenalibus armis
ut vidit, 'quæ mens tam dira, miserrime coniunx,
impulit his cingi telis?' inquit. A. II. 519.
Priamum; vid. Achillem, A. I. 456.
'*Trojogenas* ac tela vides inimica Latinis.' A. VIII. 117.
Punica regna vides, *Tyrios* et Agenoris urbem. A. I. 338.

b. *Names of places:*

invidisse deos, patriis ut redditus aris
coniugium optatum et pulchram *Calydona* viderem? A. XI. 270.
iam procul et fluctu† *Salaminia†* suspicitt arva
florentesque videt iam *Cycladas.* Ci. 471.

iamque rubescet stellis Aurora fugatis,
cum procul obscuros collis humilemque videmus
Italianam. A. III. 522.
si tanta cupidot
bis Stygios innare lacus†, bis nigra videre
Tartara
accipe quæ peragenda prius. A. VI. 134.
effigiem† Xanthi *Troiamque* videtis,
quam vestræ fecere manus melioribus, opto,
auspiciis. A. III. 497.

c. *Personal pronouns:*

nec sum adeo informis: nuper *me* in litore vidi. E. II. 25.
ego Daphnī
auspicio, ille ubi *me* contra videt, 'ocius' inquit
'huc ades, o Meliboe.' E. VII. 8.

d. *Common nouns, demonstratives, adjectives, and pronouns referring to things:*

ætheria tum forte plaga crinitus Apollo
desuper Ausonias *acies* urbemque videbat,
nube sedens. A. IX. 639.

postquam *acies* videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni, . . .
fertque refertque sonans clupeumque everberat alis.
A. XII. 861.

act simul Aeneas fumantis, pulvere campos
prospexit longe Laurentiaque *agmina* vidit,
et s̄evom Aenean adgnovit Turnus in armis.
agmina; *vid. acies*,
nusquam
Hectoreos *annis* Xanthum et Simoēta videbo? A. V. 634.
interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta
seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvæt
Lethæumque domos placidas qui prænatat *annem*. A. VI. 703.
vis et Tarquinios reges *animamque* superbam
ultroris Brutii fascesque videre receptos? A. VI. 818.
primus equit labor est *animos* atque arma videre
bellantum lituosque pati tractuque gementem
ferre rotam et stabulo frenos audire sonantis.
sol medium cæli concenderat igneus orbem,
cum muros *arcemque* procul acta rara domorum
tecta vident.
arma; *vid. animos*,
isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troia vidiit
arma procul . . .
sese ad litora præceps
cum fletu precibusque tulit. A. III. 596.
'quid, si quis cæstus ipsius et Herculis *arma*
vidisset tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?' A. V. 411.
at Danaum proceres Agamemnoniætque phalanges
ut videre virum fulgentiaque *arma* per umbras,
ingenti trepidare metu.
læta boum passim campis *armenta* videmus
caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas. A. III. 220.
et iuvat undantem buxo spectare Cytorum
Naryciæque picis lucos, iuvat *arva* videre
non rastris, hominum non ulli obnoxia curæ.
bella; *vid. Achillem*,
caestus; *vid. arma*,
iuvat ire et Dorica *castra*
desertosque videre locos litusque relictum. A. II. 28.
castra inimica vides; nulla hinc exire potestas. A. IX. 739.

Laurentisne iterum muros aut *castra* videbo?
castra; *vid. Diomede*, A. X. 671.
accipe dona meo multum vigilata labore . . .
impia prodigiis ut quondam exterrita amoris
Scylla novos avium sublimis in aëre *coetus*
viserit <Bæhrens *videtur* mss.> et tenui
conscendens siderat pinnat
cæruleis sua tecta super^t volitaverit alis. Ci. 50.
collis; *vid. Italiam*, A. III. 522.
coniugiumque domumque patres natosque videbit,
Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris? A. II. 579.
coniugium; *vid. Calydonia*, A. XI. 270.
nec *currus* usquam videt aurigamvet sororem. A. XII. 918.
domum; *vid. coniugium*, A. II. 579.
effigiem; *vid. Troiam*, A. III. 497.
satis una superque
vidimus *excidia* et captæ superavimus urbi. A. II. 643.
fasces; *vid. animam*, A. VI. 818.
quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura
sponte tulere sua, carpsit, nec ferrea iura
insanumque *forum* aut populi tabularia vidit. G. II. 502.
tu procul a patria (nec sit mihi credere tantum)
Alpinas a! dura nives et *frigora* Rheni
me sine sola vides. E. X. 48.
finibus extorris, complexu avolsus Iuli
auxilium imploret videatque indigna suorum
funera. A. IV. 617.
vel quæ, Tiberine, videbis
funera, cum tumulum, præterlaberet recentem! A. VI. 873.
sat *funerat* fusit
vidimus ingentis et desolavimus agros. A. XI. 367.
infelix, nati *funus* crudele videbis? A. XI. 53.
habitus; *vid. arma*, A. III. 596.
quocumque iret ferunt^t variæ nos tempora vitæ,
tangere^t quas terras quosque^t videret^t *homines*,
dispeream, si te fuerit mihi carior alter. Ca. IV. (XIII.) 2.
hic vertex nobis semper sublimist; at *illum*
sub pedibus Styx atra videt manesque profundi. G. I. 243.
(*illum* absens absentem auditque videtque). A. IV. 83.

Aeneas exire locosque
explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
qui teneant (nam *inculta* videt†), hominesne feræne,
quærere constituit. A. I. 308.
iura; *vid. forum*,
hic illum vidi *iuvanem*, Meliboee, quotannis
bis senos cui nostra dies altaria fumant.
sed quis Olympo
demissam tantos voluit te† ferre labores?
an fratri miseri *letum* ut crudele videres?
litus; *vid. castra*,
locos; *vid. castra*,
urbem præclaram statui, mea *moenia* vidi.
respicit Aeneas: subito et sub rupe sinistra
moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro.
hæc duo præterea disiectis oppida muris,
reliquias veterumque vides *monimenta* virorum. A. VIII. 356.
accessi viridemque ab humo convellere silvam
conatus
horrendum et dictu† video mirabile *monstrum*.
sed si quis, quæ *multa* vides discrimine talit†,
si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve,
te superesse velim.
muros; *vid. arcem*, A. VIII. 99, also *castra*,
natumque in valle reducta
ut procul egelido† secretum flumine vidit,
talibus adfata est dictis.
natos; *vid. coniugium*,
nemus; *vid. annem*,
nives; *vid. frigora*,
candidus insuetum miratur limen Olympi
sub pedibusque videt *nubes* et sidera Daphnis. E. V. 57.
oppida; *vid. monumenta*,
at vero ut voltum vidi morientis et *ora*,
ora modis Anchisiades pallentia miris,
ingemuit miserans graviter. A. X. 821.
Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque *paludem*. A. VI. 323.
patres; *vid. coniugium*,
pecus; *vid. armenta*, A. III. 220.

pugnam; *vid. arma*, A. V. 411; *pugnas*; *vid. Achillem*,
A. I. 456.
sed quanto ille magis formas set vertet in omnis,
tam† tut†, nate, magis contendere tenacia vinclat,
donec talis erit mutato corpore, *qualem*
videris, incepto tegeter cum lumina somno. G. IV. 414.
iubes renovare dolorem,
Troyanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
eruerint† Danai, *quaæque* ipse miserrima vidi
et quorum pars magna fui. A. II. 5.
o quis non† referat talis† divortia bellit,
quaet Troiæt videre viri videreque Grai. [bis]. Cu. 305.
agellulum† hunc, sinistrat et† antet *quem* vides,
erique villulam† hortulumque pauperis
tuor† malatque furist arceo manut. Ca. II.* 3.
Sabinus ille, *quem†* videtis, hospites,
ait fuisse mulio celerrimus. Ca. X. (VIII.) 1.
aut *quid* in eversa vidi crudelius urbe? A. II. 746.
ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum
egregiusque animi, qui, ne *quid* tale videret,
procubuit moriens et humum semel† ore memordit. A. XI. 417.
reges; *vid. animam*, A. VI. 818.
regna; *vid. Tyrios*, A. I. 338.
'tent' inquit, 'miserande puer, cum lœta veniret,
invidit Fortuna mihi, ne *regna* videres
nostra neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas?' A. XI. 43.
reliquias; *vid. monumenta*, A. VIII. 356.
namque sub Oebaliæ memini me turribus arcist,
qua niger umectat flaventia culta Galæsus,
Corycium vidiisse *senem*, cui pauca relict
iugera rurist erant. G. IV. 127.
sidera; *vid. nubes*, E. V. 57.
ut vidi socios, 'tempus desistere pugnæt':
. 'haec ait.
sororem; *vid. currus*, A. XII. 918.
stagna; *vid. paludem*, A. VI. 323.
tabularia; *vid. forum*, G. II. 502.
sit satis hoc, tantum Scyllam† vidiisse malorum. Ci. 455.
tecta; *vid. arcem*, A. VIII. 99.
tela; *vid. Troiugenas*, A. VIII. 117.

urbem; *vid. acies*, A. IX. 639; also *vid. Tyrios*, A. I. 338.
vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem
venatu adsiduo et totum cognovimus amnem.
et mihi iam multi crudele caneabant
artificis scelus et taciti ventura videbant.
ne dubita, nam vera vides.
virgulta; vid. amnem,
virum; vid. arma,
volutum; vid. ora,
invideo vobis, agri formosaque prata, . . .
vos nunc illa videt, vobist meat Lydia† ludit†. A. IX. 244.

8. *With two acc.:*
simul hæc invisa relinquam
lumina nec generum Aenean captiva videbo. A. XII. 63.
[Arruns] reducem ut patria alta videret,
non dedit.
omnia nunc rident: at si fôrmonsus Alexis
montibus his abeat†, videoas ut flumina sicca
neque me indecorem, germana, videbis
amplius.
namque† ut† int̄ ætherio signorum muneret præstans,
unum quem duplici stellatum† sidere† vidi,
scorpions alternist clarum fugat† Orionat. Ci. 534.

9. *Two obj. and two pred.:*
tum† sciat, aërias Alpis et Norica siquis
castella in tumulis et Iapydist arva Timavi
nunc quoque post tanto videat desertaque regnat
pastorum et longe saltus lateque vacantis†. G. III. 476.

10. *Obj. and pred. and acc. and inf.:*
omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos. A. I. 583.
isque ubi se Turni media inter milia vidit,
hinc acies atque hinc acies adstare Latinas:
. moriturus in hostis
inruit. A. IX. 549.

11. *Two obj. and acc. and inf.:*
Eumenidum veluti demens† videt agmina Pentheus
et solem geminum et duplicitis se ostendere Thebas. A. IV. 469.

L. 4.

12. *Obj. acc. and two ind. quest.:*

iam nunc sollemnist ducere pompas
ad delubra iuvat cæsosque videre iuvencos,
vel scæna ut versis discedat frontibus utque
purpurea intexti tollant† aulæa Britanni. G. III. 23.

13. *Simple obj., also obj. and particip.:* a. *One simp. obj.:*

vidi ipse furentem

cæde Neoptolemum geminosque in limine Atridas. A. II. 499.
præstat Trinacrii mentas lustrare Pachyni . . .
quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
Scyllam et cæruleis canibus resonantia saxa. A. III. 431.
ut me conspexit venientem et Troïa circum
arma amens vidit . . . deriguit. A. III. 307.

b. *Two simple obj.:*

vidi Hecubam centumque nurus Priamumque per aras
sanguine foedantem quos ipse sacraverat ignis. A. II. 501.
ipse caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora
ut vidi levique patens in pectore volnus
cuspidis Ausoniæ, lacrimis ita fatur obortis. A. XI. 40.

c. *Three simple obj.:*

Aeneas . . .
prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea siquem
iactatum vento videat Phryiasque biremis
aut Capyn aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici. A. I. 182.

14. *Acc. and inf. and acc. and particip.:* a. *One inf. and one particip.:*

medium video discederet cælum
palantisque polo stellas. A. IX. 20.

b. *Two inf. and one particip.:*

pulsus ego? aut quisquam merito, fœdissime, pulsum
arguet†, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim
sanguine et Euandri totam cum stirpe videbit
procubuisse domum atque exutos Arcadas armis? A. XI. 394.
quotiens Cyclopum effervere in agros
vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam,
flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa! G. I. 472.

c. *One inf. and two particip.*:

passim somno vinoque per herbam†
corpora fusa vident, arrectos litore currus,
inter lora rotasque viros, simul arma iacere,
vina simul.

A. IX. 317.

15. *Obj. and four inf. and two particip.*:

[ovem]

quam procul aut† molli succedere saepius umbræ
videris aut† summas carpentem† ignavius† herbas
extremamque sequi aut medio procumberet campo
pascentem et seræt solam decidere nocti,
continuo culpam ferro compesce.

G. III. 465.

16. *Acc. and particip. and pred. adj.*:

tum primum nostri Cacum videre timentem
turbatumque oculist.

A. VIII. 222.

17. *Acc. and particip. and inf., also acc. and two inf.*:

Turnus ut infractos adverso Marte Latinos
defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,
se signari oculist, ultiro in placabilis ardet
attollitque animos.

A. XII. 2.

18. *Acc. and inf. and particip.*:

[serpentem]

quem postquam vidit cæsum *languescere*, sedit†. Cu. 201.
vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem
Murranum . . .

oppetere ingentem atque ingenti volnere victum. A. XII. 638.
utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta
stare procul campis meditantem int̄ prælia taurum,
advolat.

A. X. 454.

19. *Obj., obj. and particip., obj. and pred.*:

urbis uti captae casum convolsaque vidit
limina tectorum et medium† in penetralibus hostem,
arma diu senior desueta trementibus ævo
circumdat.

A. II. 507.

C. *Particip.:* a. *Pres.:* 1. *Nom. sing. with acc. and inf.*:

cui vates, *horrere* videns iam colla colubris,
melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
obicit.

A. VI. 419.

2. *Nom. sing. with simple obj.:*

quæ Laomedontius heros
cuncta videns magno curarum fluctuat æstu.

A. VIII. 19.

3. *Nom. sing. with obj. and appos.:*

post aliquot mea regna videns mirabor aristas?

E. I. 69.

4. *Dat.:*

addit se sociam† timidisque supervenit Aegle,
Aegle, naiadum pulcherrima, iamque videnti
sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit.

E. VI. 21.

5. *Acc. a. Simple obj.:*

incensus et ipse
perfurit ac multam† in medio sine nomine plebem,
. . . Rhoetum† vigilantem et cuncta videntem.

A. IX. 345.

β. *Acc. and two particip.:*

hæc finis Priami, fatorum hic exitus† illum
sorte tulit, Troiam incensam et prolapsa videntem
Pergama.

A. II. 555.

6. *Nom. plu. with simple obj.:*

ipse pater statuit, quid menstrua luna moneret,
quo signo caderent austri, quid saepe videntes
agricolæ propius stabulis armenta tenerent.

G. I. 354.

b. *Fut.:* 1. *Nom. masc. sing. with simple obj.:*

si numina vestra
incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant,
si visurus eum vivo† et venturus in unum:
vitam oro.

A. VIII. 576.

2. *Nom. masc. pl. with simple obj.:*

læto complerant <complebant M> litora cœtu
visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.

A. V. 108.

D. *Substant.:* a. *Absolute:* 1. *Gerund:*

carpit enim viris paulatim uritque videndo
femina, nec nemorum patitur meminisse neque† herbæt
dulcibus illa quidem inlecebris.

G. III. 215.

2. *Supine:*

stabat acuta silex, præcisis undique saxis
 spelunca ðorso insurgens, *altissima* visu. A. VIII. 234.

[Polyphemus]
nec visu *facilis* nec dictu affabilis t ulli. A. III. 621.

parte alia *horrendus* visu quassabat Etruscum
 pinum et fumiferos infert Mezentius ignis.
id vero horrendum ac visu *mirabile* ferri. A. IX. 521.
A. VII. 78.

tum dea nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram
 in faciem Aeneæ (visu *mirabile* monstrum)
 Dardaniis ornat telis. A. X. 637.

cunctæque volucres
 convertunt clamore fugam (*mirabile* visu)
 ætheraque obscurant pinnis.
 [navis] tris Eurus ab alto
 in brevia et syrtis urgut (*miserabile* visu). A. XII. 252.

quin ipsa arrestis (visu *miserabile*) in hastis
 præfigunt capita. A. I. 111.

et Metus et malesuada Fames ac turpis Egestas,
 terribile visu formæ. A. IX. 465.

A. VI. 277.

b. *With obj.: Gen. of gerund with three simple obj.:*
 nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi
 nec duplicitis <P¹ *dulcis* M₇> natos exoptatumque parentem.
 A. II. 137.

II. *Passive:* A. *Impersonal:* a. *Absolute:*
 et galea Eryalum sublustra noctis in umbra
 prodidit immemorem radiisque adversa refusit.
 haut temere^t est visum. A. XI. 375.

b. *With dat.:*
 cadit et Ripheus, iustissimus unus
 qui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus æqui
 (*dis* aliter visum). A. II. 428.

quippe ita *Neptuno* visum est, immania cuius
 armenta et turpis pascit sub gurgite phocas. G. IV. 394.

c. *With infinitive:*
 postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere^t gentem
 inmeritam visum superis . . .

diversa exilia et desertas quærere terras
 auguriis agimur divom. A. III. 2.

solvite me, pueri: satis est *potuisse* videri. E. VI. 24.

B. *Personal:* a. *Absolute:*
 turrim . . .
 eductam tectis, unde omnis Troia videri
 et Danaum solitæ naves et Achaicæ^t castra,
 . . . convellimus altis sedibus. A. II. 461.

cum mihi se, non ante oculis^t tam clara, videndam
 obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refusit
 alma parens, confessa deam qualisque videri
 cælicolis et quanta solet. A. II. 591.

maiorque videri
 nec mortale sonans, adflata est numine quando
 iam propiore dei. A. VI. 49.

b. *With subj. nom.:*
 infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusæ
 visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior *imago*. A. II. 773.

ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit
 permixtos heroas, et *ipse* videbitur illis.
'nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum.'
 et *simulacra* modis pallentia miris
 visa sub obscurum noctis, pecudesque locutæ.
 A. I. 326.

G. I. 478.

c. *With subj. acc.:*
 malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella,
 et fugit ad salices, et *se* cupit ante videri. E. III. 65.

d. *With comp.:* 1. *De:*
 haut procul hinc Tarcho^t et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant
 castra locis, celsoque omnis de colle videri
 iam poterat legio. A. VIII. 604.

2. *With pres. act. inf.:*
 (nec sopor illud erat, sed coram *adgnoscere* voltus
 velatasque comas præsentiaque ora videbant). A. III. 174.

nunc terras ordine longo
 aut *capere* aut captast iam respectaret videntur. A. I. 396.

et iuxta genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo,
 visa (nefas) longis *comprendere* crinibus ignem. A. VII. 73.

iam mihi per rupes videor lucosque sonantis
ire.
 possunt, quia *posse* videntur.
 'si tibi quæ posco promittunt (nam mihi facti
 fama sat est), tumulo videor reperire sub illo
posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea.'
respectare; vid. capere,
 ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
 nocte quies, neququam avidos extendere cursus
velle videmur et in mediis conatibus ægri
 succidimus.

E. X. 58.
 A. V. 231.

A. IX. 195.
 A. I. 396.

A. XII. 910.

3. *With pf. act. inf.:*

postquam visa satis primos *acuisse* furores
 consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini,
 protinus hinc fuscis tristis dea tollitur alis.
 iamque propinquabam portis omnemque *videbar*
evasisse viam, subito cum creber ad auris
 visus adesse pedum sonitus.
vertisse; vid. acuisse,

A. VII. 406.

A. II. 730.
 A. VII. 406.

4. *Nom. and inf.:* a. *Pres. act.:*

in somnis ecce ante oculos mæstissimus Hector
 visus *adesse* mihi largosque effundere fletus.
 iamque propinquabam portis omnemque *videbar*
evasisse viam, subito cum creber ad auris
visus adesse pedum sonitus.
adsurgere; vid. c. infra,
 quarto terra diet primum se attollere tandem
visa, aperire procul montis ac volvere fumum.
attollere; vid. aperire,
 huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amoeno
 populeas inter senior se *attollere* frondes
visus.
 effigies sacræ divom Phrygiique penates,
 quos mecum ab[†] Troia[†] mediisque ex ignibus urbis
 extuleram, visi ante oculos *astare* iacentis
 in somnis.
ultra flens ipse videbar
compellare virum et mæstas expromere voces.

A. II. 271.

A. II. 732.
 G. III. 108.

A. III. 206.
 A. III. 206.

A. VIII. 33.

A. III. 150.

A. II. 279.

considerere; vid. c. infra, A. II. 624.
 nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago
 ardantis *dare* visa faces. A. V. 637.
 ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis
vela dare et laxos iam iamque inmittere funis. A. VIII. 707.
 nam neque adhuc Vario[†] videor nec *dicere* Cinna
 digna, sed argutos inter strepere anser olores. E. IX. 35.
effundere; vid. adesse, A. II. 271.
 visa dehinc cælo facies delapsa parentis
 Anchisæ subito talis *effundere* voces.
expromere; vid. compellare, A. V. 722.
 ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
fundere lumen apex. A. II. 682.
inmittere; vid. dare, A. VIII. 707.
ire; vid. c. infra, A. IV. 467.
 huic se forma dei voltu redeuntis eodem
 obtulit in somnis rursusque ita[†] visa *monerest.* A. IV. 557.
 ab æthere fulgor
 cum sonitu venit, et ruere omnia visa repente
 Tyrrhenusque tubæ *mugire* per æthera clangor. A. VIII. 525.
 qua visa est Fortuna *pati* Parcæque sinebant
 cedere res Latio. A. XII. 147.
quaerere; vid. c. infra, A. IV. 467.
ruere; vid. mugire, A. VIII. 525.
strepere; vid. dicere, E. IX. 35.
 hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit et ingens
 visus ab Aurora cælum *transcurrere* nimbus
 Idæique chori. A. IX. 111.
 vix ea fatus eram[†]: *tremere* omnia visa repente,
 liminaque laurusque dei. A. III. 90.
iuga copta moveri
 silvarum visæque canes *ululare* per umbram
 adventante dea. A. VI. 257.
volvere; vid. aperire, A. III. 206.
 b. *Pres. pass.:*
 hinc *exaudiri* voces et verba vocantis
visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret. A. IV. 461.
 c. *Pres. act. and pres. pass.:*
 iamque humiles, iamque elati sublime videntur
 aëra per vacuum *ferri* atque *adsurgere* in auras. G. III. 108.

tum vero omne mihi visum *considere* in ignis
Ilium et ex imo *verti* Neptunia Troia.

semperque *relinqui*

sola sibi, semper longam† incomitata videtur
ire viam et Tyrios deserta *quaerere* terra.

A. II. 624.

A. IV. 467.

5. *With pred. nom.:*

immo ego Sardoniis videar† tibi *amarior* herbis,
horridior rusco, proiecta vilior alga,
si mihi non hæc lux toto iam longior anno†st.

E. VII. 41.

'siquis mihi parvulus aula
luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
non equidem omnino *capta* ac *deserta* viderer.'

A. IV. 330.

desertus; *vid. captus*,
verum ubi ductores acie revocaveris ambo†,
deterior qui visus, eum, ne prodigus obsit,
dede neci; melior vacua sine regnet in aula.

A. IV. 330.

horridus; *vid. amarus*,
hæc dum Dardanio Aeneæ *miranda* videntur,
regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,
incessit.

G. IV. 89.

vilis; *vid. amarus*,

E. VII. 41.

A. I. 494.

E. VII. 41.

6. *Subj. nom. and pred. nom.:*

profuit inserto† latices infundere cornu
Lenæos: *ea* visa salut† morientibus una.

G. III. 510.

fugiuntque notos clamore secundo.
at Rutulo regi ducibusque *ea†* mira videri

A. X. 267.

Ausoniis, donec versas ad litora† puppes
respiciunt totumque ad labi classibus æquor.

A. V. 768.

ipsæ iam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
visa maris *facies* et non tolerabile nomen†,
ire volunt.

A. V. 768.

nimum vobis Romana *propago*
visa potens, superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent. A. VI. 871.

A. XII. 216.

at vero Rutulis inpar *ea* *pugna* videri
iandudum et vario misceri pectora motu.

A. IV. 287.

hæc alternanti potior *sententia* visa est.

7. *Nom. and pred. nom. and two inf.:*

nam neque tum stellis acies obtunsa videtur,
nec fratris radiis obnoxia surgere Luna,
tenuia† nec lanæ per cælum vellera ferri.

G. I. 395.

C. *Particip*: a. *Perf.:*

visa:

Irim de cælo misit Saturnia Iuno . . .
nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo.

A. V. 610.

visum:

ille admirans venerabile donum
fatalis virgæ, longo post tempore visum,
cæruleam advertit puppim†.

A. VI. 409.

viso:

ocius ensem
Aeneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine tætus,
eripit a femine.

A. X. 787.

b. *Gerundive:*

cum mihi se, non ante oculis† tam clara, videndam
obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refusit
alma parens.

A. II. 589.

III. *Modifiers; Adverbs (40):*

adhuc, E. IX. 35; aliter, A. II. 428; amplius, A. XII. 680;
ante, E. III. 65; bis, A. VI. 134; circum, Ci. 80; contra, E. VII.
8; dehinc, A. V. 722; desuper, A. IX. 639; equidem, G. I. 193,
A. IV. 330; forte, A. IX. 638; hic, E. I. 42, A. III. 537, VI.
494, 582; interea, A. VI. 703; ita, G. IV. 394, A. IV. 557; iterum,
G. I. 490, A. X. 671; iam, E. X. 58, A. XII. 407; iandudum,
A. XII. 217; non, E. III. 17; G. I. 56, III. 103, 250, A. IX.
144, Ca. XII. (IV.) 4; nimium, A. VI. 870; numquam, Ci. 510;
nunc, G. III. 476, A. I. 395, X. 674, XII. 149, 810, L. 4; nuper,
E. II. 25; nusquam, A. V. 633; passim, A. III. 220, VIII. 360;
post, E. I. 69; primum, A. III. 205, VIII. 222; procul, E. I. 76,
A. III. 522, 597, VIII. 98, 610; quippe, G. IV. 394; quondam,
A. V. 767, Ci. 48; quotiens, G. I. 471; repente, A. III. 90,
VIII. 525; sæpe, E. VIII. 97, 98, G. I. 354, 365, 368, 451, II. 32;
semper, A. IV. 467; semel, A. III. 431, VI. 487; subito, A. VI.
548; tandem, A. III. 205; temere, A. IX. 375; tum, E. VI. 27, 28,
G. I. 395, A. II. 624, VIII. 222, IX. 638; ultro, A. II. 279;
usquam, A. XII. 918.

ON THE VERBS GIVEN ABOVE.

The arrangement of the examples of *scindere* given above is believed to be simple and easy to follow. The forms of the active voice are given first.

XI. Remarks on the verbs given above. All of these are followed by a simple object or by a reflexive pronoun. Next come the examples of the passive voice, all three of which have subject nominatives. Finally, the participles are given.

This arrangement will be followed in the case of all similar verbs, since from it one can readily find whether Vergil has, or does not have, any usage for which he is looking.

Proscindere is given in this specimen out of its alphabetical order, to bring it into connection with the simple verb. In the lexicon, of course, it will come in its proper place; but all compounds will be enumerated under the simple verbs.

Some of the facts brought out by the table with which the *videre* article begins may be interesting. For instance, the present and perfect active indicative together are used 155 times, which is more than half of the whole number of occurrences of this word. Also the perf. 3d. pl. in *-ere*, is used fifteen times, while the ending *-erunt* occurs only four times. The imperfect of the verb is rare and the examples of the subjunctive of this tense slightly outnumber those of the indicative. The future perfect occurs but three times, while the pluperfect occurs but once and this example is in the subjunctive.

In the arrangement of the examples differing from Merguet, I have put the verbal uses first and the substantive uses at the end.

The most interesting fact about Vergil's use of *videre* is the great variety of constructions which he allows after it. The absolute uses, either in parenthesis or with object implied, are not remarkable. The number of examples is small. This is also true of the first four subdivisions "with complement," though we may wonder why the poet in G. III. 250 has *nonne vides* followed by the subjunctive, while in G. I. 56 the same expression takes the indicative. However, in this latter passage the reading *mittit* is uncertain and in the Medicean has been corrected to *mittat*.

With 5. we begin to see the great variety of constructions after *videre*. We find it followed by one infinitive in the present active, also by two, three, or four infinitives in the same tense. It is followed by the present passive infinitive, sometimes by one

and sometimes by more, by the perfect infinitive and by various combinations of most of these.

The participle constructions are almost as varied as those of the infinitive. So, too, of the simple objects. *Videre* is followed by one object, by two objects, or by a greater number.

It is followed at the same time by proper nouns and common nouns. Then come various combinations of two objects, objects and predicates, object and predicate and accusative and infinitive, object and indirect questions, simple object and object and participle, accusative and infinitive and accusative and participle, object and four infinitives and two participles, accusative and participle and predicate adjective, accusative and participle and infinitive, also accusative and two infinitives, and finally an object with object and participle and object and predicate. In what other author can we find so great a variety of constructions?

At first I thought of making a separate class for *videre*, followed by one present active infinitive, by two present active infinitives, and so for the others. This would have required a great many subdivisions; but, more than this, it makes no difference with the meaning of *videre*, which it is our purpose to discover, whether it is followed by one infinitive or by four, by one simple object or by several objects. However, the construction, for instance, with an active infinitive differs slightly from that with a passive infinitive or with a perfect, so these subdivisions are retained.

Under the infinitives and participles, as well as under the substantives used as objects, in case the verb is followed by more than one I have given the quotation under the infinitive, participle, or object in alphabetical order, and then I have referred to the quotation in the proper place or places below.

To this I must make the following exceptions. In case the quotation contains a proper noun and also one or more common nouns, I have given the quotation under the proper noun and referred to it under the common noun, without considering whether the proper noun is first alphabetically or not. Also in the participles used after *videre*, having made a separate class of those examples in which we find a combination of the present and the perfect and having put this class at the end of that section of the article dealing with participles, I have given the participles in their proper places and I have referred for the quotation to the subdivision below. Thus "undans, vid. c, *infra*, A. II. 609."

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The same statement applies to a similar combination of infinitives. That is, I have made a separate subdivision for *videre* followed by the "present active and the present passive," but above in their proper places these infinitives are all given with a reference for the quotation to a subdivision below. Thus, "*traducere, vid. c. infra*, E. VIII. 99." With these exceptions, the references are always to quotations previously given.

After these uses of *videre*, I have given its participles, as was done in the case of *scindere*. The participles are few in number and the constructions after them are simple.

Then follow the substantive uses, as stated above, all of which are gerunds and supines. These are also simple in construction.

The passive of *videre* is comparatively rare. There are only 59 examples, while there are 237 of the active. Here also, as in the active, most of the forms are in the present and perfect. These two tenses have forty of the fifty-nine passive forms. No pluperfect or future perfect occurs and there are only two subjunctives. The method of arrangement does not differ in any important respect from the method employed in the active voice.

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APP 3

